The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852. No. 4807.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For four lines and under 3s.; above four lines and under eight, 4s.; and 1s. 4d. for every additional eight lines for each insertion.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER,
THE THISTLE, THIS EVENING, at 10 P.M.
SALOON, 35s.; FORE CABIN, 12s. 6d.
Dead weight and Measurement, 25s. per ton.
Horses 17s. 6d. each.
Drays 30s. each; Carts 25s. each.
The fares to and from Newcastle and intermediate stopping places in proportion.
FREDERICK TERRY,
Assistant Manager.
A.S.N.Co.'s Wharf, October 9. 568

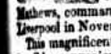
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA SINGAPORE.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new STEAM SHIP FORMOSA is expected here about the middle of October, and will be despatched shortly afterwards for SINGAPORE, in connection with the COMPANY'S STEAMERS from that port to ENGLAND via EGYPT.
Full information on all subjects connected with the various Lines occupied by the Company's Steamers can be furnished, and passage booked to any point, by
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, September 10. 6119

STEAM FROM MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL.
Forming part of the Eagle line of Packets.

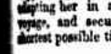
THE GREAT BRITAIN,
iron screw steamer, 3500 tons, 500 horse power, B. R. Mathews, commander, will be despatched for Liverpool in November or December.
This magnificent ship, fitted up with every possible convenience, has performed her trial voyages in the most satisfactory manner, and with remarkable rapidity. Fully equipped for sailing, she combines all the advantages of a clipper-ship with those of a powerful steamer, adapting her in a peculiar manner for a long voyage, and securing its being made in the shortest possible time.
FARES.
After saloon ..... 80 guineas and upwards
Fore ditto ..... 45 ditto ditto
Second cabin ..... 25 ditto ditto
Including steward's fees, the attendance of an experienced surgeon, and all provisions of the best quality, except wines, spirits, and malt liquors, which will be supplied at very moderate prices.
In the saloon state-rooms every requisite will be provided. In the second cabin, the passengers will have to supply themselves with beds, bedding, and linen.
FREIGHT.
A limited quantity may be taken at 1½d. per lb. for wool; 80s. for tallow. Parcels under one cubic foot, 10s. 6d. each.
Parties anxious to secure berths should make immediate application.
For further particulars, apply to
CRAWLEY AND SMITH, Sydney:
OCTAVIUS BROWNE AND CO., Melbourne;
or,
WILLIAM YOUNGHUSBAND & CO., Adelaide.
707

FOR MORPETH, (HUNTER RIVER),
Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace,



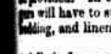
THE NEW Schooner
FLIRT,
70 tons, Jones, master, will sail on Tuesday next.
For freight apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).
723

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.
Sails this evening.



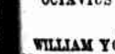
THE fine fast sailing Brigantine
ZONE,
140 tons, Captain Elliott, will positively sail this evening, full or not full.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations (beds, bedding, &c., found on board, free of extra charge), apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).
All freights payable in Sydney. 813

FOR MORETON BAY.



THE first class Brig
BROTHERS,
Captain Wall, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail on Monday, the 11th instant, full or not full. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or to
W. U. HARRIS,
Kellick's Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
A regular trader.

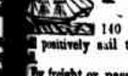


THE well known clipper schooner
TOM TOUGH,
200 tons, Beneaud, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail positively for the above river on Tuesday next.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, (beds, bedding, &c., found on board free of extra charge), apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).
All freights payable in Sydney. 810

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE first-class brigantine
HIRONDELLE,
S. Lapthorne, commander, is daily expected, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Having every package on the wharf without lightering.



THE first-class British-built barque
MONARCH,
315 tons, David Gourlay, commander, is now loading, and will positively sail on Tuesday, the 13th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain on board; at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street.

CLIPPER Yacht-built Schooner
FREAK,
FOR MELBOURNE,
Having room for two Cabin Passengers. Apply at
THORNTON AND CHURCH.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Will sail on Saturday next.

THE fine A1 barque
PENYARD PARK,
600 tons, John Weller, commander, sails on Wednesday next.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect this favourite and well-known London trader. The poop accommodation is very superior, and the between decks are being fitted up for the comfort of her passengers.
For freight or passage only, having splendid poop accommodations, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.
The first Vessel for Melbourne, Victoria.

THE fine unrivalled Baltimore clipper
ESTHER ARTHUR,
300 tons, Bremner, master, is now ready for sea, but the owners have been solicited to detain her until Tuesday next, on which day she will proceed direct on her voyage.
N.B.—Steerage passengers are reminded that this vessel finds berths and beds, with every accommodation, free of extra charge.
There is room for a few more steerage passengers.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to
780 THORNTON AND CHURCH

FOR MELBOURNE.
FOR PASSENGERS AND A FEW TONS OF LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship
FLEETWOOD & FRANCES,
A. S. Dove, Commander, 447 tons, being nearly full, will be despatched in a few days.
Passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodations which this vessel affords, and make immediate application to the Commander, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
A. B SPARK,
741 King-street, Commercial Wharf.

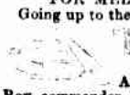
FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going right up to the wharf without lightering a package.

THE splendid clipper brigantine
MEG MERRILIES,
130 tons, Captain Smith, now discharging her seaward cargo from Wide Bay, will be ready to commence loading Tuesday next, and will sail punctually the Saturday following.
This vessel has accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers of a most superior description.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
815 Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Landing every package on the wharf without lightering.

THE splendid clipper brig
LALLA ROOKH,
184 tons register, Phillip Milner, commander, now fast loading will sail on Tuesday next. For freight or passage, having most beautiful accommodation, and all necessaries and comforts found, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George street,
One door south of the Bank of New South Wales. 299

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going up to the wharf without lightering.



THE fine English built schooner
ROSEBUD,
A1, 146 tons register, Cyrille Roy, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediately despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales.
407

FOR PORT PHILLIP.
To sail a week after arrival.

THE first-class Hamburg brig
REIHERSTIEG,
J. P. Sparbohm, master, hourly expected, will meet with quick despatch, and having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will not be delayed above a week.
Has unequalled accommodations, both for cabin and steerage passengers.
AUGUSTUS DREUTLER, or
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
7387 Agents.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well-known passenger brig
WANDERER,
George Boggis, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will positively sail on TUESDAY next, 12th instant.
For passage only, having superior accommodations, beds, bedding, wine and spirits being found in the cabin free of extra charge. Apply on board, or to
HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
Wanted, three able seamen, apply on board.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going up to the Wharf.

THE first-class Schooner
HERCULEAN,
120 tons burthen, R. Cooper, master, having room for a few tons of light freight only, will sail on Tuesday, the 12th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
760 Commercial Wharf.

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper yacht
ROYALIST,
143 tons register, Henry Harris, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or cabin passage only, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
L. AND S. SAMUEL,
Pitt-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 588

FOR GEELONG DIRECT,
And the Ballarat Gold Diggings.

THE BRIG
MARGARET,
300 tons burthen, Captain Daniels, is now loading for the above, and will have immediate despatch. For passage only apply to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, October 9. 807

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
Passengers for Melbourne landed free of extra charge.

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine
LIBERTY,
80 tons, Trevethan, master, is fast filling up, and will sail in a few days.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements without further delay.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations (beds, bedding, &c., found on board free of extra charge), apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
811 Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
Passengers for Melbourne landed free of extra charge.

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine
CHIEFTAIN,
130 tons, Verney, master, is fast filling up, and will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations (beds, bedding, &c., found on board free of extra charge), apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
814 Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).

FOR PORT FAIRY DIRECT.
To Sail on 20th October.

THE fine fast sailing brig
QUEENSTOWN,
A 1, 334 tons register, Captain Peter, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the commander on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 17

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(Will positively sail on Tuesday next.)

THE well-known Packet Brig
EMMA,
J. J. Brown, commander. This fine vessel having the most of her cargo engaged, will positively sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
782 Queen's-place.

To follow the Nautilus,
FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE new clipper brig
SPRAY,
147 tons register, R. Scott, commander. For light freight, or cabin or steerage passage, apply to Captain Scott, on board; or to
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
6439 Harrington-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing brig
LOUIS AND MIRIAM,
150 tons, G. A. Griffiths, commander, having cleared, will sail to-day. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
Shippers are requested to have their goods on board, as she will sail as above. 737

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE regular trader
WILLIAM ALFRED,
Thomas Tinley, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs on Saturday, full or not full. Apply on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or to
M. E. MURNIN.
October 5. 507

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR CALIFORNIA.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
For the Navigators and Sandwich Islands.
Following the Abyssinia.

THE splendid packet ship
ORPHEUS,
1000 tons burthen, Captain NOONEY, will sail in a few days.
For freight or *cabin* passage only, having spacious poop accommodation, (the inspection of which by intending passengers is requested), apply to the Commander, on board, in the Cove, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE splendid A1 ship
MERLIN,
1030 tons register, Charles Laverty, commander.
For passage only apply to
638 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque
BERMONDSEY,
507 tons burthen, Robert Armstrong, commander, will sail for the above port on or about 20th instant, offers a good opportunity for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
3435 Hunter-street.

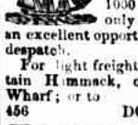
FOR AMOY,

THE fine fast-sailing Ship
AMAZON,
374 tons, Edward Vincent, commander, will sail for AMOY about the 15th instant, and will call at an intermediate port should sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, October 5. 7 3

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
For Passengers and Gold only.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 British-built barque
RUBY.
440 tons register, John Ellerby, commander, will sail on the 24th instant. For passage, &c., apply on board, at Buchanan's Wharf, or to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
160 Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.
For Gold, Wool, and Passengers only.
Will clear at the Customs, November 1st.



THE splendid A1 ship
CAMBODIA,
1030 tons. As this ship will only be in ballast trim she offers an excellent opportunity for shippers requiring despatch.
For light freight or passage apply to Captain Hammack, on board, at Buchanan's Wharf; or to
456 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR MAURITIUS AND LONDON,

THE A1 fast-sailing Ship
GIPSY QUEEN,
839 tons register, John Lash, commander, will sail on the 9th instant for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
September 18. 7011

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 barque
CUTHBERTS,
914 tons register, William M'Lean, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Spring-street, September 14. 6546

FOR LONDON.
For Gold, Light Freight, and Passengers only.
Under engagement to sail on the 15th of October.

THE remarkably fast-sailing first-class armed ship
CLIFTON,
868 tons, E. W. Beazley, commander. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or
J. B. METCALFE.
September 25. 7365

SHIP BANK OF ENGLAND.
CONSIGNEES are respectfully requested to pass entries without delay for Campbell's Wharf. All goods for which entries are not passed as they come to hand, will be landed and stored at risk and expense of consignees.
755 R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
For Gold and Passengers only.

THE first-class clipper Barque
ALERT,
394 tons register, Fergus Stewart, commander. Has now nearly all her cargo on board. Being a fast ship, and *under engagement to sail, full or not full, on the 16th instant*, offers a very desirable conveyance for Gold.
Captain Stewart is in daily attendance to weigh gold. Apply to
GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO.,
776 Exchange-buildings.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To follow the Alert.

THE fine A 1 ship
BLACKFRIAR,
622 tons register, John Tissiman commander.
Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail 30th October.
Apply to
GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO.,
346 Exchange-buildings, George-street.

FOR LONDON,
For Light Freight and Gold only.

THE fast-sailing A 1 Barque
CADET,
having all her dead weight alongside, will meet with immediate despatch.
Apply to
R. TOWNS; or
GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER AND CO.
September 24. 7391

EMIGRATION REMITTANCES
BY THE
EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS
FROM
LIVERPOOL TO AUSTRALASIA.

THE Undersigned will receive Deposits from, or make arrangements with, parties desiring to bring their friends to any of the Australasian Colonies, for providing passages by the line of packets belonging to Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO., of Liverpool, of which the following splendid Ships form part:—The
Great Britain, steamship, Captain Matthews, 3500 tons register.

Eagle	Capt. Boyce	1150	tons register.
Falcon	,, Taylor	1106	,,
Albatross	,, Geves	1085	,,
Condor	,, Underwood	911	,,
Osprey	,, Honeyman	768	,,
Zetland	,, Brown	1283	,,
Salacia	,, Brown	811	,,
Bloomer	,, Simonds	887	,,
Serampore	,, ——	880	,,
Mirzapore	,, ——	840	,,
Ascendant	,, Spencer	809	,,

The provisions are of the best quality, supplied under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration Agent.
A Surgeon, approved of by the Government Medical Inspector, accompanies each ship.
No commission will be charged on payments made here, and advices of the same will be transmitted through the friends of the undersigned in London, Liverpool, or Bristol, to parties on whose account they are made in any part of the United Kingdom.
For further particulars apply to
CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf.
July 23. 1241

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 American clipper ship
520 tons register. This splendid ship has berths fitted for 130 passengers between deck, and has superior cabin accommodations.
She is well suited for the trade between India and the colonies, and for any speculative voyage upon which parties may wish to enter, and can be sent to sea immediately.
Apply to Captain Caspar, on board; or, to
S. WILKINSON AND CO.,
Macquarie Place.
October 6. 567

WANTED, a vessel to proceed to Hobart Town, to take horses from thence to India. Apply to Mr. SIMPSON, at the house of the Rev. Mr. MORRIS, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. 736

WANTED, a vessel of about 300 tons, to load from Auckland to London. Apply to
403 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND Co.

TO CONSIGNEES PER MEG MERRILIES, FROM WIDE BAY.—The above are requested to remove their goods this day, or they will be at their risk. JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).
816

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIP AGENTS.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of ships' water casks, and oil butts.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Cooperage,
4797 No. 614, Lower George-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE time having expired which was open to residents of the district to take Shares in this Company, and there being a few unapplied, the Provisional Committee will now receive applications for shares from the public.
It will also be open to resident applicants to take an increased number of shares.
Communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Dapto, Illawarra.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, Office, Market Square, Wollongong.
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me Shares, of £5 each, in the above Company, which I hereby agree to accept, or any less number you may please to allot me, and to pay a deposit of £1 per Share, and the balance when required, and to hold myself bound by the terms and conditions published in the prospectus of the Company.
Name in full,
Address,
Usual Signature,
Dated this day 1852. 714

PERMANENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
THE Annual General Meeting of the Metropolitan and Counties' Permanent Investment and Building Society, under the fourth rule, will be held in the Society's room, 486, George street, Sydney, on Monday, the 25th October, 1852, at the hour of seven o'clock P.M.
By order of the Directors,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
751 Manager.

No. 52-41.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 8th October, 1852.
CAST IRON WATER PIPING FROM ENGLAND REQUIRED FOR THE CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for procuring from England a quantity of 9 inch cast iron water piping, to be delivered in Sydney, in accordance with the specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, where all particulars may be obtained.
759 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

MR. AND MRS. WILES, late Teachers of the Roman Catholic Denominational School, Wollongong, having resigned their situations, we, the undersigned, cannot let them depart without expressing our regret at their departure. We beg thus publicly to express our thanks for their zeal and attention to the children committed to their care. Their sterling honesty and strict integrity will long be remembered by the inhabitants of this village.
(Signed) Reverend T. Murray, C. P.
Reverend Eugene Luckie, C. C.
C. T. Smith, J. P.
Bernard Macauley
John Cawley
William Hewlett
George Hewlett
Archibald Beatson
Robert Thompson
Robert Hayworth
Hugh Higgins
Patrick Foley
Robert Macauley
Charles Fairs
James Macauley
Henry Fisher, Senior
W. Taylor, C. P. Sessions
Thomas Conners
Stephen Walker
Charles J. Marphy
Reuben Parsons
J. D. Kinnear
Samuel Russell
Matthew Ryan
Wollongong, October 4. 830

INAUGURATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.
NOTIFICATION.—Carriages attending at the Inauguration of the University, at the Great Hall, College Buildings, Hyde Park, on Monday, the 11th instant, must set down with the horses' heads towards Lyons-terrace, and return and take up in the same way.
By authority of the Senate,
851 W. LOUIS HUTTON, Registrar.

INAUGURATION OF THE UNIVERSITY
On MONDAY, 17th instant.
NOTIFICATION.—Matriculated Students who have received their "Testamur" are requested to assemble in the Classical Lecture Room, at 12 o'clock A.M., when they will be received by the Dean of the House.
The Members of the Senate and Office Bearers of the University will assemble in the apartments of Professor Woolley, at half-past 11 o'clock.
Gentlemen specially invited to take a part in the procession, as well as graduates of British and Foreign Universities, the Foreign Consuls, and all gentlemen who may attend in Official or Academic Costume, will assemble in the apartments of Professor Woolley, not later than half-past 12 o'clock.
All visitors attending the Ceremony of Inauguration will enter the Great Hall, at the western door. Ladies will be conducted by the Vergers to the portion of the area reserved for them.
The doors will be closed at half-past 12 o'clock, when the registration of the Matriculated Students will be proceeded with.
The ceremony of Inauguration will commence at 1 o'clock precisely.
By Order of the Senate.
852 W. LOUIS HUTTON, Registrar.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
NOTICE.—The Australasian Steam Navigation Company are prepared to receive applications from parties desirous of apprenticing youths to the trades of engineering and boiler-making. Applications to be made, between the hours of 12 and 1, to
Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney. 776

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the LEINSTER MARINE LODGE, 266, will be held at the Lodge Rooms, Royal Hotel, on Monday, October 11, at half-past seven o'clock P.M.
742

NOTICE to Sportsmen, and those interested in the Drapers' Races.
THE Prizes will be paid this day, at Entwisle's, at 6 P.M., when all winners are requested to attend.
At Seven P.M., a race dinner will be on the table. 853

MR. CALVERT, being about to publish an elaborate Map of all the *Gold Fields* between the latitudes of Cape Howe and Moreton Bay, having chiefly confined his investigations to those at present not worked, he will be glad to receive information from any of the gold fields, his only object being to make a fair and just report of every district. Any specimens or communications tending to reveal the geological feature of any place he has not explored, will be most thankfully received. Address Bedford House, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 766

MERIMBULA WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT.
To the Stockholders on Maneroo.
MR. C. W. BELL begs to inform the Stockholders on Maneroo that in consequence of the great scarcity of labour, and the probable inability of many parties to have their sheep washed previous to shearing, that he proposes forming a fellmongering establishment at Merimbula, where parties can have their wool washed, classed, and repacked by an experienced person, with whom he has made an engagement for the ensuing season.
There is abundance of water on the spot, and every convenience for drying and getting up the wool in good condition. The terms will be moderate, and may be known on application.
There are also large and commodious sheds for the storage of wool for shipment to Sydney free of any charge beyond that made for puntage and shipping, which will be one shilling per bale.
Pambula, September 26. 724

JAMES THOMSON, Cloth Cap Manufacturer, hatter, hosier, and fancy box maker, begs to intimate his removal from 297, Pitt-street, to 97, King-street, between Pitt and George streets; where he trusts by giving his best attention to the production of a substantial well made article, and by having his stock at all times varied and fashionable, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has hitherto enjoyed.
Sydney, October 8. 740

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.
A LARGE and varied assortment of velvet pile, tapestry, Brussels, imperial, and Dutch carpets and rugs; also druggets, crumb cloths, &c. &c., ex Saladin and Quentin Leitch, have just been opened by DAVID JONES AND Co., George-street. 727

PIANOFORTE.—Mr. John Howson, Professor of Music and Singing, begs to state that he has just unpacked a very splendid toned Rosewood Semi-Cabinet Pianoforte, 6-7-8 octaves, fretwork and carved truss legs. Those who may be in search of a really good instrument, are respectfully invited to inspect the above.
William-street, Woolloomooloo. 809

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 35, King-street, to 275, George street.
JOHN BAXTER WADDELL,
778 Railway Grocery and Tea Warehouse.

SOLE LEATHER, now landing, ex Emma, and on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
781 Queen-street.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—This fashionable place of amusement will open This Evening, October 9th, with daring scenes in the circle,—concluding with a laughable afterpiece.
773 J. MALCOM, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from Jamison-lane to 519, George-street (nearly opposite Hunter-street).
Mr. MEEHAN,
519, George-street,
854 (Opposite Cohen's Auction Room.)

FINE ARTS.
Just Published,
PRICE ONE GUINEA,
TWO highly finished Lithographic Views, printed in colours, of
THE EAGLE HAWK GULLY, BENDIGO, and
MOUNT ALEXANDER FROM ADELAIDE HILL.
The above were drawn from nature and on stone, by Mr. GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, an artist well known both here and in England for his numerous admirable works.
No written description can so accurately convey to the mind an idea of the striking appearance of these famed localities with the busy groups of diggers, and the countless tents scattered far and wide, as these characteristic sketches.
The connoisseur would be interested to know that these views have been printed in *treble* tinted lithography, the first attempt in the colony to print in colours, and the experiment has been wonderfully successful.
Subscriber's names received by the undersigned.
As a limited number of good impressions can only be assured, gentlemen are recommended to make early application for copies to the publishers WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, 555, George street, next Bank of Australasia.

MUSICAL;
THIS MORNING IS PUBLISHED,
Price 2s. 6d.,
A new and charming song,
I MET HER IN THE CRYSTAL HALLS,
By Stephen Glover.
This ballad has elicited the universal encomiums of the English press, and is considered the most delightful production of the season.
Now Ready,
ROSELLEN'S CELEBRATED "REVERIE," for the Pianoforte; Price, 3s.

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING? 3s. 6d.
The JUNK POLKA, Price 1s. 6d.
The DEVONSHIRE POLKA, Price 1s. 6d.
QUADRILLES.
La Chevalresque, 2s. 6d.; Red Coat, 3s.; Lancers, 3s.; Banjo, containing favourite Ethiopian airs, as duets, 4s.
POLKAS.
The Devonshire, 1s. 6d.; Firefly, 2s. 6d.; Camelia, 1s. 6d.; Champagne, 1s. 6d.; Moonlight, 1s.; Junk, 1s. 6d.; Original Schottische, 1s.
WALTZES.
The Olga, 4s.; Pestal, 1s.
SONGS.
I met her in the Crystal Halls, 2s 6d.; Kathleen Mavourneen, 2s. 6d.; The Land of the West, 2s. 6d.; Mary! Queen of my Soul, 2s. 6d.; England, Home of Friends, Farewell, 2s. 6d.; The Rich Man's Bride, 2s. 6d.; and A Young Lady's No, 2s. 6d.
PIANO SOLOS.
The Reverie of Rosellen, 3s.; Overture to Guy Mannering, 3s.
Purchasers will find that at this establishment they will find the *largest and most complete* assortment of ENGLISH MUSIC in New South Wales, comprising Piano Solos and Duets, both easy and brilliant; and new standard Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Schottisches and Galops, Vocal Duets, Ballads, Instruction Books for the Piano, Harp, Violin, Flute, Accordeon and Flutina, Cornopean, &c., &c.
WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE,
Music Warehouse and Fine Arts' Repository,
555, George-street,
Next Bank of Australasia.
For sale, cheap, a superior Pianoforte, in excellent condition. 833

SYDNEY PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREROOMS, 490½, GEORGE-STREET.
New Piano Fortes, at London Prices.
THE undersigned beg to call the attention of the musical public to the following list of pianofortes and musical instruments on sale at the above warerooms:—
Elegant grand cottage, 6 7-8 octaves, rosewood case, fretwork, and all the latest improvements.
One ditto ditto
Elegant cottage, 6 7-8 octaves, zebra wood case, Albert fall
One ditto, 6 7-8 octaves, rosewood case, French pannelling
One ditto piccolo piano, 6 7-8 octaves
Ditto ditto semi-grand, 6½ octaves, by Broadwood and Sons
One fine-toned church organ, 5 octaves, compass, 6 stops
Sicamas' patent distonic flutes
Pace and Sons celebrated patent Albert cornopeans, with improved valves
Harmoniums, double and single action concertinas
One very fine-toned superior violoncello
Flutinas, accordions, cornopeans, &c., &c.
New Music published this week
Camellia, Moonlight, Montpelier, Crystal Palace, and Military Steeple Chase Polkas
Nugget, Kitty, and Snowdrop Schottisches
In the Press.
The Galop for Gold, illustrated by G. F. Angas, Esq., dedicated to every body, by Henry Marsh
Also, the Railway, Nightingale, and Bridal Polkas.
The undersigned have made arrangements for the publication of the whole of the Ethiopian Melodies, as sung by Rainer's Serenaders.
Music books and music paper
Best Roman violin and guitar strings.
Views of the Gold Diggings.
Forest Creek, Mount Alexander, and Eagle Hawk Gully, Bendigo, beautifully lithographed in colours, by G. F. Angas, Esq.
HENRY MARSH AND CO.,
Wholesale Music Sellers and Publishers. 802

COBB'S MARGATE ALE,
Ex Roxburgh Castle.
40 HOGSHEADS of the above superior ale, now landing, being the second shipment.
This ale has been purchased by the principal publicans in Sydney, who pronounce it equal to the first quality brands imported.
GEORGE REES,
Spring-street.
October 8. 784

FINE AND SECONDS FLOUR,
50 TONS each fine and seconds country, ground fresh Flour, on sale at the store of
HENRY FERRIS,
774 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

DERWENT POTATOES,
Just landed.
ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—
A lot of real Brown's River Potatoes, the finest sample imported this season.
ROBERT GUY, Corn Chandler,
217, Brickfield Hill.
P.S.—Families can be supplied by the single bag. 829

ON SALE.—60 Tons Kentledge.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
806 Macquarie place.

TO CAPTAINS, UP-COUNTRY SETTLERS, Storekeepers, Gold Miners, and the Public generally.
IF you want the best and cheapest outfits and supplies, go to THE EMPORIUM, PITT-STREET. There you can buy 8-4 Witney blankets, at 6s. 9d. per pair; large diaper and other rugs, at 3s. 7d. each; guernsey shirts, 4s. 6d.; heavy large shirts, 3s. 11d.; dreadnought clippers, 10s. 6d. each; Scotch twilled shirts, 2s. 3d.; stout tent cloths in every width; California thatches, 1s. 9d. each; broad brim planters, 2s. 9d. each; brown half-hose, 4½d. per pair; 700 pairs Ladies' white cotton hose, 6½d. per pair; 400 pairs black cotton hose, 9½d. per pair; fine shirting calico, 3½d. per yard; white shirts, 2s. 4d. each: 1000 superior print dresses, fast colours, 2s. 4½d. the dress; black and coloured silks; figured and plain satins, ribbons, general haberdashery, &c., &c., rich China crape embroidered, and other fashionable shawls, visites, paletots, mantelets, &c., &c. Several sets of ivory chessmen, with backgammon and draft boards.
☞ In addition to the above supplies orders for any kind of goods will be executed with despatch by remittances, in cash or gold dust. Observe the address
R. M. PITE,
755 Emporium, 255, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSITY COSTUME.—Gentlemen requiring University Caps, Gowns, &c., can see patterns of the same at DAVID JONES AND Co.'s, George-street. 725

EX QUENTIN LEITCH.
JUST OPENED, the newest patterns and fabrics in Summer Vestings and Trouserings, a large variety.
729 DAVID JONES AND CO.

EX QUENTIN LEITCH.
THE undersigned have, This Day, landed and opened, a VERY SUPERIOR description of Ready-made Clothing, suited both in style and material for GENTLEMEN'S wear.
730 DAVID JONES AND CO.

MORE NOVELTIES AT CROUCH'S BAZAAR.
JUST received, Six Cases of Goods, of a most superior description, and seldom imported to this colony, viz.:—
1 Case, containing articles of GUTTA PERCHA, consisting of DOLLS, Ewers and Basins, Whips, Walking Sticks, Basins, LIFE PRESERVERS, Sou'-westers and Cornish Hats, Drinking Mugs, and numerous other articles.
1 Case, containing a most superb assortment of PAPER WEIGHTS.
1 Case of French Glass Ware

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 21, 1852.

THE conversation which took place in the House of Commons on the 17th, on the presentation of the petition of your Legislative Council on the shortcomings of the Constitutional Act of 1850, has been the subject of some remark in colonial circles in this country, though its importance, as a sign of the times, will be more thoroughly appreciated with you in New South Wales. You will perceive how Disraeli "caught a phrase," as it fell on his ear, and raised a feeble discussion on a technicality. The petition was finally laid upon the table, and marks a step in the rapid progress of the colonies towards the most complete emancipation from Downing-street. Unusual importance was added to the presentation of this petition, by its being read (on the motion of Mr. Gladstone) by the Clerk of the House *in extenso*.

The next evening the same petition was presented to the Lords by the Duke of Argyle, and brought forward Lord Grey in support of the measure of 1850. His lordship's defence consisted generally in the fact that the report of the Committee of Council on which the Bill was founded, had been well received (and this was no doubt the fact) in all the colonies; and that it was not until the Parliamentary Opposition in this country had suggested all manner of defects that any fault was found in the measure by those most interested in it. Lord Grey might have added, that the immediate motive in which the measure originated was that of giving elective legislatures to three colonies that did not possess them, and not that of touching the then existing constitution of New South Wales; though the opportunity which thus presented itself was taken of at the same time, giving some extended powers to the Sydney legislature. Those not connected with the Government might add (and I am anticipated by a remark I see to this effect in the *Daily News*, a journal which did excellent service to the colonies throughout the question), that the Opposition dwelt far too much on the question of one or two Chambers, a matter which the colonists seem at best indifferent about; whereas had they directed the same energy of attack to the "schedules," it is possible the Government, would have more or less given in upon that point. Indeed the Opposition had very nearly lost the Bill altogether to the colonies; and had that been the result of their party manœuvres Port Phillip would not be now the independent colony of Victoria, and South Australia and Van Diemen's Land would still be in the enjoyment of their pure nominee legislatures. I shall never be persuaded that in 1850 the Opposition were not the real enemies of Australia; and I feel it my duty to omit no opportunity to place this my conviction on record. Lord Grey, however, has unfortunately been led to regard all these later manifestations in the colony as either the indirect result of a personal antipathy to himself in this country, or as dictated by political influences in the colony of the most levelling and ultra democratic character; and this disposes him, though ranking as one of the extremest liberals of the Upper House, to withstand further concessions to the popular demands in the colonies, and to adopt a tone which secures the plaudits of our present arch-patrician Premier. But it is of no use—the temper of the times is to leave the colonies to themselves; and the large population which the Australias will soon possess will render their independence in all matters of internal concern not even a question of time. Your own Wentworth said the colonies would soon be precipitated into nations; there is, be assured, already a wholesome appreciation of this sentiment in many high quarters in this country.

The petition of the united colonies against transportation was presented on Friday last by the Duke of Newcastle, when Lord Desart gave such an answer as might have been given last year by Lord Grey. The zealously for convicts, and there was exaggeration!

We have now no less than five steam lines announced for Australia—there is the Peninsular and Oriental, the Australian Mail (via the Cape), the West Indian and Pacific, the "Eagle Line" from Liverpool, and lastly an extension of the Cunard Line. I hear there is a sixth; and then there is the "Great Britain" laid on from Liverpool. But sailing lines innumerable are laid on: and I am told it has been closely calculated that 60,000 persons have engaged or are about engaging passages to Australia at this moment.

You will see, I doubt not with satisfaction, that Sir Harry Smith has been received in this country with every mark of personal distinction. An immediate interview with the Secretary of State; then a formal presentation to, and "gracious reception" by the Queen; and then a special toasting by the Duke of Wellington at the Waterloo Banquet, which was loudly cheered by the veteran warriors of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, are some counterpoise to the censures of the late Colonial Minister on this distinguished commander.

The mention of this noble lord again, recals to mind a recent attack made on him in the *Times*, induced by Sir William Molesworth's recent exposure of his dealings with the New Zealand Company. I am careful to reserve a final opinion in cases like this, until I have as opportunity of hearing all that can be said in defence of an accused party. But certainly, as the *Times* states the case, the affair wears a sufficiently ugly look. When the New Zealand Bill gets to the Upper House I should expect to see the subject revived; and if it is so, we shall no doubt hear what the noble Lord has himself to say respecting it.

22nd June, 1852.

I must add a few hasty words by way of postscript to my communication of yesterday, induced by an article in yesterday's *Times*, which I did not see until late last evening. The article I allude to refers to Lord Grey and the Australian Act of 1850; and there is one point made by the *Times*, on the subject of the Waste Lands, and the management of the Territorial Revenues, which suggests some observations. First, I may observe that the *Times* itself, in 1850, brought great and efficient support to the Bill; but my object now is to give some explanation of the fact that the Act of 1850, did undoubtedly depart, on the subject of the Waste Lands, from the recommendations in the previous Reports of the Committee of Council. The departures, however, I should say, was only in leaving things *in statu quo*; and it was always understood that this was merely for the purpose of *postponing* the final settlement of that important question on its own merits. The main object of the bill was to give elective assemblies to the Southern Colonies; and the waste lands question was not an indispensable ingredient in that particular measure. But the bill had been subjected to a protracted discussion, and a great variety of views began to be taken of the waste lands topic, so that the friends of the colonies here were by no means dissatisfied to see a subject which threatened further acrimonious controversy adjourned to another season. It is not unlikely that had this topic been insisted on, the bill could not have passed in 1850. If I remember rightly, it was Mr. Evelyn Denison who withdrew some long announced resolutions on the subject, with th view. Great private opposition to any interference with the land question was understood to proceed from *colonial quarters* — especially what may be termed "the South Australian interest," who were alarmed that their minumum price might be reduced. But besides this, many literal politicians here had an idea that the waste lands of growing settlements should be regarded as "national" property.

My object is here merely an explanation of what English politicians are too apt to forget—the circumstances of a *colonial* question agitated two short years ago. No doubt the subject would now present itself differently to all parties in this country; and next session I doubt not will see the matter set at rest, and I hope satisfactorily to the colonies.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

AMONG the various matters of great interest which are referred to in the last files of Cape Town journals, the liberal and conciliatory policy announced by General Cathcart in respect to the Trans-Vaal Boers of the Orange Sovereignty is a subject for sincere congratulation.

We may recal attention to the peculiar circumstance of the Sovereignty. On the 3rd February, 1848, Sir H. Smith proclaimed the annexation of this district. This proclamation is full of difficulties and inconsistencies, some of the most material of which were pointed out by Lord Grey himself in his despatch of the 21st June, 1848. The substance is, that Her Majesty is proclaimed paramount mistress of the new colony, but reserving to the chiefs *all their rights, territorial and jurisdictional*. It purported to create an impossible state of things, under which the Crown was *to govern* and *not to govern*,—the chiefs to be *dependent* and *independent*. The Crown was to *receive* and collect *quit rents*, heretofore reserved to the chiefs, and yet not to disturb existing hereditary rights.

The progress of this history follows in natural order. The attempt to regulate with insufficient means the native tribes and emigrant Boers signally failed. They quarrelled and fought with each other; England interfered, and has hitherto got the worst of it. And in due time the principal chiefs of this district also openly rebelled. This measure of annexation is particularly deserving of attention, because it throws light on the whole scheme of Sir Harry Smith's policy. It shows plainly enough that his meaning was not to extend the territorial rights of the Crown, but simply to establish, if possible, order and law in the border districts. No doubt there were difficulties in the way of such a scheme, but such was his meaning, and he manifestly did not intend that which Lord Grey did for him, namely, to set up within the entire extent of the Sovereignty the Queen's *ordinary and absolute jurisdiction and title*.

Lord Grey, in his despatch to Sir Harry Smith of the 21st June, 1848, after noticing Sir Harry's suggestions to reserve the Chiefs' authority, distinctly tells him that his scheme cannot be carried into effect in the way he proposes; that where the Queen's authority is proclaimed there must follow her full jurisdiction over all persons within her dominions, who become thereby her subjects, and subject to English law, "unless" (and the submission is pregnant with important meaning) "by legislative measures expressly taken for the purpose."

One of the first acts of General Cathcart upon arriving at the Cape, was to issue the following proclamation:—

Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Major-General the Honorable George Cathcart, in notifying to the Trans-Vaal Boers his assumption of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, has to express the great satisfaction it gives him, as one of the first acts of his administration, to approve of, and fully confirm, the Convention and arrangements entered into and completed by the Assistant Commissioners, and a deputation of the Trans-Vaal Emigrants, headed by the Commandant-General Mr. A. W. J. Pretorius.

The High Commissioner trusts that the freedom which the Emigrants are thus graciously permitted to exercise may result in lasting peace amongst themselves, and in fast friendship with the British Government, neither entertaining past prejudices nor adopting former causes of quarrel: he is, on the contrary, most anxious, should it be in his power, to contribute to their welfare by promoting religion and education amongst them.

GEO. CATHCART, Lt.-Genl.
High Commissioner.

more fully any proclamation His Excellency has expressed to be made to the Boers. He says:—

"I have directed the Assistant Commissioners to assemble a sufficient meeting of wise and prudent men from each district, and learn and acquaint me with their views; and I have instructed them, as one of their most important enquiries, to consider the best means of increasing the number of the members of the Council, so as to secure a just and equal representation of the interests of all parts of the Sovereignty, in order that their views and opinions may be ascertained by the majority, before any measure of importance shall be carried into effect by the British Resident.

The Assistant Commissioners will be in constant communication with you and with me, and you will at all times find me ready and willing to listen attentively to all you may desire to refer to me.

Thus, I sincerely hope that, with patience and forbearance, and wise counsels, all matters which may be now imperfect or unsettled, or in dispute, may be amicably and satisfactorily reformed and adjusted, and when I come amongst you, as I will not fail to do ere long, my visit may be one of peace, and that I may find you all happy, contented, and prosperous to overflowing.

In that case you may be assured that, profiting by the leisure of peace, I will direct all my endeavours to open for you and improve roads of communication through the colony and through British Kaffraria to the seaports, so that you may enjoy all the advantages of which your fine country is capable, and become a wealthy and a happy people."

The following are the terms of the convention made between the Assistant Commissioners and a deputation from the emigrant farmers residing north of the Vaal River:—

1. The Assistant Commissioners guarantee in the fullest manner, on the part of the British Government, to the Emigrant Farmers beyond the Vaal River, the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves without any interference on the part of her Majesty the Queen's Government, and that no encroachment shall be made by the said Government on the territory beyond the north of the Vaal River; with the further assurance that the warmest wish of the British Government is to promote peace, free trade, and friendly intercourse with the Emigrant Farmers now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit, that country, it being understood that this system of non-interference is binding on both parties.

2. Should any misunderstanding hereafter arise as to the true meaning of the words "the Vaal River," this question, in so far as regards the line from the source of that river over the Drakensberg, shall be settled and adjusted by Commissioners chosen by both parties.

3. Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners hereby disclaim all alliances whatsoever, and with whomsoever of the coloured natives north of the Vaal River.

4. It is agreed that no slavery is, or shall be, permitted or practised in the country north of the Vaal River by the emigrant farmers.

5. Mutual facilities and liberty shall be afforded to traders and travellers on both sides of the Vaal River, it being understood that every waggon containing ammunition and fire-arms coming from the south side of the Vaal River shall produce a certificate, signed by a British magistrate or other functionary duly authorized to grant such, and which shall state the quantities of such articles contained in the said waggon to the nearest magistrate north of the Vaal River, who shall act in the case as the regulations of the Emigrant Farmers direct.

6. It is agreed that no objection shall be made by any British authority against the emigrant boers purchasing their supplies of ammunition in any of the British colonies and possessions in South Africa, it being mutually understood that all trade in ammunition with the native tribes is prohibited both by the British Government and the Emigrant Farmers on both sides of the Vaal River.

7. It is agreed that, as far as possible, all criminals and other guilty parties who may fly from justice either way across the Vaal River shall be mutually delivered up if such should be required, and that the British Courts, as well as those of the Emigrant Farmers, shall be mutually open to each other for all legitimate processes, and that summonses for witnesses sent either way across the Vaal River shall be backed by the Magistrates on each side of the same respectively, to compel the attendance of such witnesses when required.

8. It is agreed that certificates of marriage, issued by the proper authorities, of the Emigrant Farmers shall be held valid and sufficient to entitle children of such marriages to receive portions accruing to them in any British colony or possession in South Africa.

9. It is agreed that any and every person now in possession of Land, and residing in British territory, shall have free right and power to sell his said property and remove unmolested across the Vaal River, and *vice versâ*, it being distinctly understood that this arrangement does not comprehend criminals, or debtors without providing for the payment of their just and lawful debts.

It is a matter of deep pain to learn that shortly after the date of His Excellency's proclamation, Major Hogge, the Chief Assistant Commissioner, died on his way to join a meeting of the chiefs at Bloem Fontein.

The *Cape Town Journal* of July 14th says:—

It appears that Major Hogge had been much exposed to rain at a meeting of chiefs in Moshesh's country, on his way from Winberg to King William's Town, since which time he had been almost continually on the move. It is about thirteen months since he left England. We remember his riding with his colleague, Mr. Owen, into Bloem Fontein, on the evening the 26th November, 1851,—and little did we think that in less than seven months he would be in the grave in a land which he laboured to benefit by his practical good sense.

REVIEW.

Our Antipodes; or Residence and Rambles in the Australian Colonies. With a Glimpse of the Gold Fields. By Lieutenant-Colonel GODFREY CHARLES MUNDY, Author of Pen and Pencil Sketches in India. In 3 volumes. Published by Bentley.

FIRST NOTICE.

WE have had these volumes in our possession for several weeks, but the pressure of the Legislative Council business both on our time and our space prevented us from taking notice of them at an earlier period. We think this a proper opportunity to complain of the remissness of the London agents of our Sydney booksellers. We believe there has never been a copy of Captain Erskine's pamphlet for sale in the colony; the voyage of the Rattlesnake, which was of special interest in this colony, cannot be procured, and although the work now under consideration was published early in May, and two steamers have arrived which left England after it was out, no copies of it are for sale here. With the exception of the copy received by us from our London bookseller, by the Australian, and two brought out by a passenger in the Chusan, we are not aware of its having been received in the colony.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was not altogether unknown to the literary world. Twenty years ago he published a couple of readable volumes as the result of his experience as an aide de-camp to Lord Combermere when Commander-in-Chief in India. It was principally devoted to a detail of the writer's experience as a *sportsman*, and was modestly entitled "Pen and Pencil Sketches." This time however Colonel Mundy is more ambitious, and his work on these colonies is in three large volumes of four hundred pages each.

There is one fault in this work, which we may as well notice at once; the author has not acted fairly towards those who received him on friendly terms during his sojourn among us. It is well known that the gallant colonel has most pleasing manners, and was always a welcome guest wherever he went. This is more than once acknowledged in the course of his work. But we question whether he would have been so hospitably received—whether all restraint would have been thrown off in his presence, and he have been treated as an old friend instead of a casual acquaintance, if it had been known that he regularly "logged" every night all the information he had obtained, that was worthy of a note, during the day for a gentleman to read, that on such a day he had so many thousand head of cattle or sheep, that he came here without a penny, and is selling land at so many hundred per cent. profit, especially when the reader is led to believe that these statements are made on the authority of the party principally interested. Nor should the jokes (some of them very bad) which may have caused a laugh when first uttered be put down to the person making them. A gentleman waiting at a gate on the Launceston road in order to see Colonel Mundy safely off by the mail would never expect to have a very poor pun duly recorded in print, especially with the additional information that he always made that pun when an opportunity offered.

In illustrating the working of the convict system Colonel Mundy has been guilty of something worse than a breach of good taste: He has most unnecessarily dragged before the public statements that had been long ago, by common consent, buried in oblivion, and thereby inflicted much unnecessary pain on innocent friends and relatives. Nor has he always taken pains to ascertain the correctness of his statements: he has recorded as indisputable facts mere gossip which he has heard floating about, and has made black, blacker than it really was. He has sent one party to Norfolk Island who was never there, and another to Cockatoo Island who was a respectable tradesman in Sydney for nearly twenty years before that place was used as a penal establishment. We cannot quote proofs of these assertions without adding to the injury already done, but any one acquainted with the early history of the colony will detect the assertions as he reads the book.

Although the work is written in a most kindly spirit the impression created by it is that there is throughout in the mind of the gallant author a feeling that a colonist is a different kind of person from his fellow-subjects in England. He speaks of a colonist with the same spirit that a Brobdignagian may have spoken of Gulliver. He admires us in many particulars, points out our peculiarities very fairly, thinks very favorably of the colonists and the colonies generally, dwells at length on the advantages of emigration,—but you rise from a perusal of its pages with and idea that the writer is fully convinced that there is a great and impassable difference between himself and compeers, and those he has been describing.

One of his earliest sketches of colonial life will meet with the sympathy of most of our readers. It is on the difficulty of procuring and retaining good servants,—a difficulty much increased since Colonel Mundy was here.

Of all the plagues of New South Wales, and indeed of all the Australian colonies, the household servants are the worst. There are few good and faithful—as few skilful. One reason of this is the blameworthy indifference to character and cause of discharge exhibited by the employing classes—a relic this of the old convict system. Another cause lies in the unsettled mind of the emigrant, and his trying half-a-dozen trades, of which he knows nothing, before he is driven to accept service. Many old colonists do not scruple to say that they prefer convicts to free servants. "We have a greater hold upon them," says one. "There are but two classes—the found-out and the unfound-out," mutters a cynic. A servant, holding the most responsible place, discharged in disgrace at an hour's notice and without a character, is engaged the next day in a similar post, and you have the pleasure of seeing him installed as a confidential butler behind the chair of the lady or gentleman who may be entertaining you at dinner. You recognize the soupe à la jardinière, the baked schnapper fanci, in the preparation of which and other dishes it had taken you six months to instruct your late cook—whom you had just discharged for repeated insolence and dishonesty. * * *

The Sydney domestic servants treat service like a round of visits; taking a sojourn of a week, a month, or a quarter, according to their own tastes, the social qualities of their fellow servants, the good living of "the hall," and the gullibility and subserviency of the employer. * * * * *

I think I must have had twenty or even thirty servants in one year, always giving the highest wages. * * I shall not readily forget the amusing results of an advertisement for a butler and valet, which I was recommended to insert in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. There was no want of applicants. The first was a miserable old ruin of a man, scarcely four feet high, who indignantly repelled my well-intended hint, that I did not think him strong enough for the situation. The next was a gigantic negro. He had been "reward," he said, on board three or four merchant-vessels, and was tired of the sea. He looked like a descendant of Mendoza the pugilist, and had probably been transported for killing a man in a twelve-foot ring. A tall, thin, grey-haired man, of polished exterior, next tendered his services. He had been a solicitor in England; had met with reverses; was at present a tutor of a school; could clean plate because once he had had a service of his own. Then came a handsome, dark-eyed gallard, with long black curls hanging over the collar of his round jacket, who threw rapid glances over the furniture and trinkets of the drawingroom—not forgetting the maidens as he passed the kitchen-door—in a truly buccaneering style. He gave his name Juan da Silva, and resented any mention of references. At length we were suited. He was a highly respectable young immigrant just landed, who had served in an aristocratic family at home "Jeames," being steady, attentive, and perfectly acquainted with his duties, we were charmed with our acquisition, and congratulated ourselves on something like permanence of service; when, lo! in less than a month he gave warning. He had made use of my house as an hotel until he could settle himself; and having at length decided in favour of the drapery line, he was in a few days duly installed behind a counter in George-street.

This mode of action had probably been suggested for his observance by some crafty adviser in England: and the idea is by no means bad. A gentleman's regular household is not a bad look-out post for the newly arrived, perhaps penniless, immigrant. He gets good pay, food, and lodging; he disguises his ambitious projects under a show of zeal for his master's service; no one suspects that he has a soul above crumb and coat brushing. On a sudden the mask is thrown off, and the tape and riband measurer elect stands confessed. He quits his temporary asylum, smiling inwardly at your simplicity in taking him in, and being taken in yourself; and your are once more on the pavé for a servant. In the case just mentioned, our old nurse warned us "that young fellow ain't a-going to stay"; and I wondered the less at his want of taste when she told me that she had one son in the ironmongery line getting fifty-two guineas a year, and another, only twelve years old, receiving at some shop £20 and his "diet."

The great pleasure of shop-boys, unenjoyed by domestic servants, consists in going at half-price to the theatre, and smoking cigars ad libitum. My first coachman had learnt all the arcana of his trade by driving a muffin-baker's cart. My second was an old worn-out, long-backed, bandy-legged, and gouty man, but an excellent whip, who "had druv the last four-oss coach between Lunnun and Huntingdon, for Muster Newman," and had been beat off the roads by the railways. This was an immigrant at the expense of the Land Fund. He remained about a year, and then went off to California (thereby defrauding that same Fund) to dig gold, just three weeks before the gold was discovered in Australia. I may here state, as a fact, that the only really steady, sober, active, and efficient coachman I had in the colony, was an emancipated convict.

It is in description that the gallant author is most successful. Take for instance the account of the reception of the Governor at Bathurst.

This morning we drove to Bathurst, the capital of the district, eight miles, for the purpose of receiving an address and visiting the township. The road lay across the terrestrial billows, the long "ground swell" of the Plains, which reminded me in some degree of the "rolling prairies" of Iowa and Wisconsin, although the herbage of the latter is immeasurably superior.

During the last four miles we were encompassed round about by an equestrian escort of all ranks and ages, in number about two hundred, which took us into its keeping for the remainder of the drive. There were "gents" in green cutaways and cords; "parties" in black dress coats, satin vests à la Boulogne, and white Berlin gloves; and one or two old soldier-like figures, with stiff collars, formal whiskers, and upright seats. These contrasted well with many gradations of the real "currency" cavalier, handsome looking men in loose tunics and blouses, broad belts, tweed pantaloons strapped inside the legs with wide leathern stripes, cabbage-tree hats tied under the throat, bare necks, and beards and ringlets in picturesque profusion. There was an inferior class of the same order, wearing light drab jackets of colonial tweed, some with black velvet collars and cuffs, the everlasting cabbage-tree hat, white trousers up to the knees, hunting spurs and whips. Here and there among the throng rode an individual of a Puritan or Romish cut, hurried by the general excitement out of his usual demeanour and pace. Next came a legion of lathy lads, standing in their stirrups, and plainly showing by their first-rate equitation that their education had taken the direction of cattle-hunting and stock-driving rather than that of the humanities. All alike came charging alongside, around, and behind; gallop, trot, canter, pull up, and gallop again; themselves and ourselves in one continual cloud of dust—all apparent confusion, yet not one horse's nose at any time shot ahead of the vice-regal equipage.

If ever the circumstances of the colony should compel it to raise a local force for the preservation of internal order, I would recommend the authorities to enrol a light dragoon corps, to be called the Australian Hussars. It would be a popular service with certain individuals of all classes, fit, perhaps, for nothing else. There are plenty of old soldiers to instruct and command them; and plenty of light, long-armed, bow-legged, (and, as James loves to depict his ruffling cavaliers,) "deep-chested and hollow-flanked" fellows, who have been on horseback ever since they were born, and who know how to rough it in the bush, ready for the ranks on a regiment with good pay, a showy uniform, and a discipline not too stringent. There are, moreover, plenty of active, wiry, and hardy horses, ready to "mount" such a body.

At length we came upon the one grand swoop upon the Macquarie River—the Wambool of the blacks—now a shallow gravelly stream shrunk between the wide-apart and lofty banks, but after heavy rains an impassable and destructive torrent.

It was a curious and cheering sight to see the troop of horsemen accompanying us, and even the gentry delighting in gigs, like Ossian's car-borne heroes, taking the river at full gallop in the height of their glee, and making the water spin twenty feet into the air. All was loyalty and hilarity, pleasant to the eye and to the mind of an Old Country man and a good subject. Every one smiled and shouted a warm welcome to the new representative of the Crown.

Your Englishman will sometimes talk, sometimes write like a Republican. Your British colonist, when the shoe pinches, will sometimes vapour about separation. But in his heart of hearts he feels the real value of our glorious constitution—our admirable institutions. His faults may be dormant, but it is not extinct. I truly believe that, should a disarrangement personally and really affect his interests, he would be the first to rally round the throne, before he shall be driven to the serious entertainment of a treasonable thought against his country and his sovereign—especially when that sovereign is a young and virtuous lady.

I cannot conscientiously compliment Bathurst on its external aspect. It is as yet the mere promise of a red-brick rectangular town, looking, as his Excellency remarked, (and Governors' jokes are always applauded and recorded!) looking as if it had just been put down to bake on the hot, bare and bright slope which forms its site. This site seems singularly ill-chosen. There is no shade from sun nor shelter from wind. The want of fuel will soon be severely felt—indeed has already been so, nearly all the neighbouring timber having been cut down, and no coal-mines existing in this Australian Trasos Montes. It is said that coal of good quality may be had at Piper's Flat, though none has yet been "got" there.

Mrs. Black's hotel, whether his Excellency repaired to receive the address, is an excellent specimen of an Australian provincial inn. In his inland hotels, however, Brother Jonathan beats Brother Cornstalk hollow; but then the Americans, having less taste for domesticity than the Australians or Canadians, frequent such establishments infinitely more. In the little prairie town of Chicago, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, full 1000 miles up the St. Lawrence, I found better French cookery at Shelly's hotel than is to be had at any table, public or private, in New South Wales—and wine as good, with moderate charges. Yet Chicago was at that time not seven years old.

Most of the members of the deputation destined to present the address having for the last hour revelled in the vice-regal dust as well as their own, the weather being moreover fearfully hot, and themselves (for they were substantial citizens and settlers) apparently in soft condition, a little delay was allowed them for ablutionary purposes:—and indeed such was the plight we were all in, that it required the utmost aid of soap and water to ensure our recognition by our nearest friends.

Meanwhile, the Governor retired with his ministers and suite to a private council chamber to discuss—beer, or rather a bland beverage called "Apperley's mixture," concocted by that oriental gentleman—our companion on this part of our tour—and having bottled ale, ginger beer, mint, and sugar for its ingredients. The last named luxuriate in search of a new pleasure might wisely compound for a throat-full of dust, to have it laid by such a draught as that cooling cup!

And again, his visit to Mount Keera.

A ride to Mount Keera, one of the lions of Wollongong. Just at the foot of the mountain, on the estate of a gentleman, who, it is to be hoped, will make the best of his good luck, a fine vein of coal has been discovered; indeed it discovers itself, for portions of the lode may be seen cropping out in the middle of the road which crosses the mountain. Here it has the appearance of anthracite or Kilkenny coal, but I believe where the works are to be opened it is of excellent quality. It is supposed to be the southern rim of a great coal basin, the northern rim of which appears above the surface about the same distance north of Sydney, at Newcastle, where it has long been worked by the Australian Company. Hereabouts I found many curious specimens of petrifaction—one especially, a section of a palm tree with its annulated bark, rayed grain, and carried roots, so little changed in appearance by Nature's chemistry, that its weight alone convinced one that it was a block of stone. The beach near the town is thickly strewed with pebbles of petrified wood, some of them formed out of burnt trees—the white and black cinders, and the charred vein of the timber, quite as fresh as if just out of the fire. Of course the action of the tides has given these atoms their present rounded shape. I rode for some distance up the mountain in order to examine the magnificent trees clothing its flanks, and to obtain a good bird's-eye view of the district; and soon found what I sought. The road swept round the back of a small clearing, where a modest hut, covered with vines and pumpkins, stood in the midst of its "rood of ground," in which was a thriving potato-patch and a clump of standard peach trees in full blossom. This tranquil little domain was seated, as it were, in the lap of the mountain, surrounded on three sides by acclivities, clothed with such gigantic trees as to keep out the light and sight of the heavens, except such as were caught from a triangular slice of the sky directly in front. The view plunged hence upon the wide and fertile plain below. The prospect was bounded on the right by the long wall-like range of the Bong-Bong hills trending away to the southward, and fencing in this favoured province from the interior country; on the left by the Pacific—the surf-beaten group of the Five Islands breaking the dull uniformity of the coast line. Amongst the timber growing on the hill-sides were box trees of immense size, fine specimens of the cabbage palms, of which there are two distinct kinds, of the tree fern, the grass tree, and of a sort of dais. The hybiscus, attaining a height of twenty or thirty feet, was in full flower, lianas clomb from branch to branch, and many other fine creeping plants, among which was one with a leaf and a bud—for the flower had not yet opened—like a camellia—whose delicious perfume filled the air around. Here and there, surrounded by the wrecks of smaller trees, crashed in their fall, lay huge logs of the gum or iron-bark, some sawn through into lengths, but apparently abandoned by the woodman in despair of removing such unwieldly masses, or because they were rotten at the heart.

In my exploration of the bush, I was more than once only saved by the sagacity of my mare from being stung by the giant nettle—which she always avoided with peculiar care.

The only living creatures I met with on the mountain were a rustic couple on horseback descending from the opposite side after a long journey. Both riders and beasts had suffered much from the heat of the sun—which was indeed intense—and from thirst. I believe the fair dame was saved from fainting by a timely sip from my sherry flask. As for her partner, he turned it up as though he were taking a solar observation; and, not having the heart to cry halt! I had to carry home what I have heard an old toper characterise as the most despicable thing in the world next to an empty purse—namely, an empty bottle. This worthy and very thirsty pair had emigrated from England seven years before, and were doing well, they said, in a small farm. This year they were out of pocket, owing to the excessive drought. Indeed the country is dreadfully burned up—the cattle dying in great numbers from want of water and scantiness of herbage, even in this district, less than any other vulnerable in these points. In the upland pastures it has been found necessary to cut down the growing maize crops for forage.

Of politics, the gallant Colonel says but little, and as it is natural that he should take his views of colonial affairs from his "illustrious cousin" the Governor-General, it is not much to be regretted. That His Excellency can drive a four-horsed carriage as skilfully as he can manage the affairs of the colony we dare say Colonel Mundy fully believes, but we are astonished that he should repeat that oft disproved lie, that the meetings at the Circular Quay consisted of only eight hundred or a thousand persons. His whole account of the anti-transportation proceedings is so very unfair and untrue that it is surprising he could have lent himself to its publication, more especially as on the general question his views are in accordance with those of the colonists.

In connexion with this subject we gave the account of Mr. Smith O'Brien's present habitat on at New Norfolk.

Government Cottage, the rural retreat of her Majesty's representative, stands amid wheat fields and gardens, on a turn of the river just below the town: a high wooded mountain, abutting in a perpendicular wall upon the opposite bank, frowns down upon the unpretending little vice-regal farm. Some fine hop-gardens are spread round the foot of the gentle eminence on which the cottage stands. The premises are let at present, because, I suppose, the ruler of so troublesome a people can have no leisure for retirement. Standing on the bridge I sketched the Government Cottage, and then, facing about, without any other change of position, the pretty Home-like landscape up the river, including a feature interesting at least to Irish readers, namely, the present residence of Mr. Smith O'Brien. I could have introduced this gentleman as a figure in the foreground, for he passed twice under my pencil, and he is by no means a bad-looking fellow for his years; but I preferred a couple of cows as more innocently bucolic in a rural landscape.

I am happy to give my personal testimony to the excellent bodily health, on the last day of the year 1850, of this political delinquent, who, having at length accepted his ticket-of-leave—or license to bestow himself where he pleases within the district of New Norfolk—enjoys, as I have said before, very much the same amount of liberty as the soldier, the parochial minister, the office-man, nay even the Governor on whom he and his friends have lavished so much abuse: for, like the prisoner, neither his Excellency nor the other functionaries can quit their posts without the special sanction of higher authority.

To say that he is without hope—that sheet anchor of human existence—is a piece of imbecility. Nor do I believe it is true. Were I in his position I should cherish the strongest hopes of some day receiving the pardon of my Sovereign, and of becoming one of the most faithful and loyal of her subjects. My doom is not *sent for* him yet, though he complains that it "would be the greatest injustice to his children to bring them to a country, the present condition of which he will not trust himself to describe."

There are many and excellent schools in the island, perhaps more than in any country in the world of equal population—not less than three hundred private establishments, without counting the various Government schools. There is a paid inspector of schools to "whip-in" the minor pedagogues, and to see that they do their duty—as the drum-major does with the drummers on certain occasions of military discipline. This is an appointment which might be beneficially introduced in older countries.

On the whole, for a man under the commuted sentence of death, and whose head, had he lived and so acted a hundred years back, would have rolled on the scaffold; on the whole, I cannot think this gentleman has good cause for complaint. With an allowance from Home sufficient for every material comfort, a splendid climate, beautiful scenery, and no want of society—for he is kindly received and warmly welcomed by many of his neighbours—he is clearly better off than he would be in the occupation of furnished apartments in the Tower; and I cannot but hope that by this time he has revoked his opinion that "death alone can effect a deliverance from the calamities of his lot."

Elwin's hotel, the little rural inn where Mr. O'Brien at present resides, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Derwent, amid fruit, flower, and hop-gardens, with a neighbourhood of well-cultivated farms, backed by wooded hills. It may be likened to a villa on the upper Thames, with a climate of eternal summer and autumn.

We now give our author's account of his visit to the Turon in June 1851.

The gold mania, so rabid at the outset, had begun to abate towards the end of June. The weather at the mines had become bitterly cold, wet, and tempestuous; provisions were exorbitantly dear, owing to the difficult transport of supplies across the mountains at this season. The Summerhill Creek was flooded, whereby the working on its bed was put an end to. In short, gold was not so plentiful as was anticipated—not to be picked up on the hill-sides in an afternoon's stroll; nor were nuggets to be dug up, like potatoes, by the bushel. The privations inseparable from gold-digging were more severe than suited the expectations of the sanguine, the inconsiderate, and that large class of idle, reckless creatures known in this colony by the name of Crawlers.

In my four days' journey across the Cordillera I met, as I calculate, about 300 men returning, disheartened and disgusted, towards the townships; many having sold for next to nothing the mining equipments, tents, carts, cradles, picks, spades, crows, and washing-dishes, which had probably cost them all they possessed in the world three weeks before. They had nothing left but tin pots, 'possum rugs, and a suit of ready clothes. A few had gold with them,—"no great things," they said. Some of their earnings, fortified, half-starved, and crest-fallen fellows, to be able to work on so early dispirited, were not the men for winter mining! Some looked so gaunt, savage, ragged, and reckless, that my thoughts turned involuntarily to my pistols as they drew near. They were returning to their deserted homes and families in a state of mind by no means likely to redound to domestic peace and comfort. I should say that a hundred private settlements, without counting the various Government schools. There is a paid inspector of schools to "whip-in" the minor pedagogues, and to see that they do their duty—as the drum-major does with the drummers on certain occasions of military discipline. This is an appointment which might be beneficially introduced in older countries.

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1810, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 120,000; and from the estimates of Dr. Seybert, and other evidence, Hon. George Tucker, author of a valuable work on the census of 1840, supposes the number, from 1810 to 1820, to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these emigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants in 1820, would amount to about 360,000. From 1820 to 1830, there arrived, according to the returns of the custom-houses, 135,986 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period, a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland came into the United States through Canada. Dr. Chickering estimates the number of such from 1820 to 1830, at 67,993; and from 1830 to 1840, at 199,130—for the 20 years together, 267,123. During the same time, a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by the omissions in the official returns.

From 1840 to 1850, the arrivals of foreign passengers, in the ports of the United States, have been as follows:

1840-'41	83,404	1847	234,756
1843	101,107	1848	226,524
1843	75,159	1849	269,610
1844	74,607	1850†	173,011
1845	102,415		
1846*	202,157	Total	1,542,850

Within the last ten years there has probably been comparatively little immigration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier; the disposition to take the route by Quebec having yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been may perhaps, be considered as equalled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada, after landing at New York, many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term, at twelve per cent., being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement.

Taking for granted the substantial correctness of the above estimates, and the accuracy of the returns during the last ten years, the following statement will show the accessions to our population from immigration from 1790 to 1850:—

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years	47,500
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810	58,450
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820	353,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830	203,979
Increase of the above	35,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820	134,150
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840	778,509
Increase of the above	125,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	254,415
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840 ...	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850	1,542,850
Increase of the above at twelve per cent. ...	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850	4,350,934

The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally attracts the attention of the inquirer. The following table has been prepared from the most authentic data accessible to this office:—

Table of the Area and the number of Inhabitants to the square mile in each State and Territory in the Union.

State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of inhabitants to sq. m.
Maine ...	30,000	583,188	19.44
New Hampshire ...	9,280	317,964	34.26
Vermont ...	10,212	313,611	30.07
Massachusetts ...	7,800	994,499	126.11
Rhode Island ...	1,306	147,544	108.05
Connecticut ...	4,674	370,791	79.83
New York ...	46,000	3,097,394	67.66
New Jersey ...	8,320	489,555	60.04
Pennsylvania ...	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware ...	2,120	91,535	43.64
Maryland ...	9,356	583,035	62.31
Virginia ...	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina ...	45,000	868,903	19.30
South Carolina ...	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia ...	58,000	905,999	15.68
Alabama ...	50,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi ...	47,156	606,555	12.86
Louisiana ...	48,431	511,974	11.02
Texas ...	237,321	212,592	.89
Florida ...	59,268	87,401	1.47
Kentucky ...	37,680	982,405	26.07
Tennessee ...	45,000	1,002,625	21.98
Missouri ...	67,380	682,043	10.12
Arkansas ...	52,198	209,639	4.01
Ohio ...	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Indiana ...	37,809	988,416	20.23
Illinois ...	55,405	851,470	15.37
Michigan ...	56,243	397,654	7.07
Iowa ...	50,914	192,214	3.77
Wisconsin ...	53,924	305,191	5.65
California ...	188,982	—	—
Minnesota ...	83,000	6,077	.97
Oregon ...	341,463	13,293	.03
New Mexico ...	219,774	61,505	.28
Utah ...	187,923	11,381	—
Nebraska ...	136,700	—	—
Indian ...	187,171	—	—
North West ...	387,564	—	—
District of Columbia	60	51,687	861.45

* This return includes fifteen months, from July 1, 1845, to 30th September, 1846.

† The report from the state Department for this year, gives 318,233, as the total number of passengers arriving in the United States; but of these 30,025 were citizens of the Atlantic States proceeding to California by sea, and 1320 natives of the country returning from visits abroad. A deduction of 106,870 is made from the balance, for that portion of the year from June 1 to September 30.

Statement of Population by classes decennially, from 1790 to 1850 inclusive.

	1790.	Ratio of Increase	1800.	Ratio of Increase	1810.	Ratio of Increase	1820.	Ratio of Increase	1830.	Ratio of Increase	1840.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Ratio of Increase
Whites ...	3,172,464		4,304,489	35.7	5,862,004	36.2	7,866,509	34.19	9,638,191	33.92	10,537,378	33.93	19,630,738	38.28
Free coloured ...	59,466		108,395	82.2	186,446	72.2	233,524	25.25	319,599	38.53	386,245	20.53	428,661	10.9
Slaves ...	697,897		893,057	27.9	1,191,364	33.4	1,538,098	29.1	2,009,043	30.61	2,487,213	23.8	3,199,324	28.58
Seamen in U.S. service ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	...	...	...
Total Free ...	3,229,827		5,305,941	...	7,239,814	...	9,638,191	...	12,866,020	...	14,176,140	...	23,257,723	36.25
Total coloured population, Free and Slaves ...	757,363		1,001,452	32.2	1,377,810	37.6	1,771,622	28.58	2,328,642	31.44	2,873,458	23.4	3,628,985	26.22
Total ...	3,172,464		4,304,489	35.7	5,862,004	36.2	7,866,509	34.19	10,537,378	33.93	17,009,453	34.3	20,659,399	28.4

The returns relative to agricultural productions give the following results. The total number of acres of improved land in the Union is 112,042,000. Value of farming implements and machinery, 151,820,273 dollars. Value of live stock, 552,705,238 dollars. Wheat produced in 1851, 104,799,230 bushels; Indian Corn, 591,556,053, bushels. Tobacco, 199,532,494 lbs. Ginned cotton, 2,474,214 bales of 400 lbs each; wool, 52,422,797 lbs. Wine, 141,295 gallons. Butter, 312,202,286 lbs.; Cheese, 103,184,585 lbs. Hay, 3,605,384 tons. Hemp, 62,182 tons, dew-rotted; water-rotted, 13,059 tons; flaxseed, 567,749 bushels. Maple sugar, 32,759,263 lbs.; cane sugar, 318,644 lbs.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850 not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of 500 dollars amounted, in round numbers, to ..... dollars 530,000,000

Value of raw material	550,000,000
Amount paid for labour	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles ..	1,020,300,000
Number of persons employed....	1,050,000

The capital invested in the manufactures of cotton goods was 74,501,031 dollars; the value of the product, 61,869,184 dollars; Establishments in operation, 1094. Woollen goods: Capital, 28,118,650 dollars; value of products, 43,207,555 dollars; establishments, 1559; capital invested in pig-iron manufactures, 17,346,425 dollars; value of products, 12,748,777 dollars; establishments, 377. In castings, capital, 17,416,361 dollars; value of product, 25,108,155 dollars; establishments, 1,391; wrought iron capital, 14,495,220 dollars; value of products, 16,747,071 dollars; establishments, 422.

THE PRESS.

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the Seventh Census.

It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the first day of June, 1850, amounted to 2800. Of these, 2194 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the assistant marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States amounts to 422,600,000.

The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:

	No.	Circulation.	No copies printed annually.
Dailies	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies	50	200,000	7,200,000
Monthlies	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies	25	29,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

Four hundred and twenty-four papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States, is 1735. There is one publication for every 7161 free inhabitants in the United States, and Territories.

In accordance with the views expressed in the commission with which the Department honoured me in May last, I visited, during the three summer months, the capitals of many of the important Governments of Europe, for the purpose of examining into the methods adopted for the procuring and classification of such facts as are enumerated by those Governments in their statistical investigations, in order that our own census might, when published, prove of the greatest value to ourselves, and not seem inferior to those of countries which have the credit of having paid more attention to statistical science, although they may not have made greater advances in what we esteem rational forms of government.

In addition to the effort to effect a general sympathy or concert of action among nations, with reference to their periodical statistics, it has been my aim, in which I have succeeded, often in the absence of published records, to procure a knowledge of the exact condition of the people of all classes in each country visited, and learn their true state, with reference to numbers, and the products of their agriculture and manufactures, their social and moral condition, the state of education, the price of labour, and the practical management of the farming interests; in no case, however, relying upon information not either obtained from personal observation, or derived officially, and in a manner which can leave no doubt of its correctness. My opportunities abroad will not only enable me to effect valuable improvements in compiling our census, but it will be my aim to make the statistical facts useful to the country, by forming them into a report to be supplemental hereto, the completion of which has been retarded by my other official duties.

Another object had in view was the procuring information with reference to the manner in which the various offices in Europe, especially those connected with agriculture and statistics, are organized, and the manner in which the information obtained is made available to the government and people. To the attainment of these purposes, the few weeks to which my time limited me, and the diversity of languages among those with whom my investigations were pursued, interposed difficulties only surmounted by a zealous determination to effect the duty undertaken—one in which failure must have ensued, were it not for the official character sustained in connexion with the office here, and that with which the Department honoured me, as its representative abroad: the one enabling me to impart as much valuable information to others as was solicited in return; the other giving facilities of intercourse, and a claim to consideration, which was never slighted by any officer of a foreign Government.

In England, in addition to the free intercourse enjoyed with the officers of Government connected with statistical matters, several opportunities were offered for bringing the object of my mission before public audiences; and invitations were tendered me to address the members of the London Statistical Society at its annual meeting in that city, the Society of Actuaries at Richmond, and the British Association at Ipswich, during its annual meeting, which was attended by Prince Albert, one of its members, and many of the most distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen of Great Britain and the continent. The Statistical Council of Belgium, M. Quetelet, President, gave me a place in their Board at one of its regular meetings. On each opportunity it gave me pleasure to present a full account of the character and extent of our investigations, under the act of Congress, for taking the Seventh Census, to make a fair and impartial exhibit of our progress in wealth and numbers during the past ten years, and at the same time urge the propriety of mutual efforts towards the attainment of more uniform and useful statistical publications by different Governments. The propriety of this measure was felt by individuals who had made statistics a study, and the necessity for some action was universally conceded; and it affords me infinite gratification to state that an arrangement has been made for a general statistical congress, to be held at Brussels, (Belgium,) during the ensuing fall—a measure which has received the approbation of several of the most distinguished statists of Europe, and from which the most beneficial results are anticipated.

Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed a delegate to this statistical congress from England. He is a gentleman distinguished no less by his laborious researches and valuable contributions to the science of political economy and statistical knowledge of the British empire, than for the elevated position he holds as a public officer and man of letters.

THE PROCESS OF TAXATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Every dispassionate man who takes the statutes of California, and examines them carefully, will be surprised to find how few enactments they contain which are not positively beneficial. He will be surprised to see how far in advance our laws really are of every other State in the Union, in all that pertains to the prosperity and happiness of the people.—*Placer Times, July 28.*

WE a few days ago drew attention to this self-congratulation of California on the state of her laws, when it was our painful duty to republish, from the San Francisco journals, some fearful records of murder, plunder, and Lynch law. Such records, however, do not seem to give much concern to the citizens of the youthful state of the Pacific. They assert that they have an almost perfect code of laws, and they congratulate themselves upon their social advancement and material prosperity. To the somewhat peculiar manner in which California legislators foster the latter element, and act up to their professions of setting an example of "liberty of commerce and industry," we desire to invite attention by setting forth a few facts and figures.

M. Turgot, in his famous letter to Dr. Price, said that it was the mission of America to prove that a people can do without every species of shackles which rulers too generally seek to impose upon them, under pretence of the public good; nevertheless, that great statesman, even when he wrote, complained that in the American form of Government he found an unmeaning imitation of English customs. We believe, however, that he did not include the custom of heavy taxation in the imitative propensities of Jonathan in that day; and even we, accustomed of late to the eccentricities of some portions of the Universal Yankee Nation, are somewhat puzzled, as we contrast the doings of the tax-hating men of Boston of 1773, with the tax-loving men of San Francisco of 1852. This contrast has been suggested by the complacent wish expressed by our friend of the *Placer Times*, that dispassionate people should take the statutes of California, examine them carefully, and enjoy a surprise at their enactments, few of which are not positively beneficial.

We have complied with our contemporary's wish, and have taken the San Francisco Corporation Act, by which we find that all persons failing to take out, quarterly, the following City Licenses subject themselves to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, nor less than ten; together with an addition of 10 per cent. over and above the amount of each license, if not paid within 21 days of the date upon which each license falls due.

This is the schedule to which we in New South Wales, who are sealously and practically striving to relieve enterprise and industry from every tax which is injurious to them, ought to give our earnest attention.

CITY LICENSES IN SAN FRANCISCO.
(Paid Quarterly, in advance.)

	Per Quarter. dols.
Agents for Real Estate and Houses	50
Agents for Coasting and River Steamers and Vessels	25
Agents for Steamers and Vessels to Foreign Ports, each	100
Auctioneers, class I.—20,000 dols. and upwards	150
Auctioneers, class II.—20,000 to 30,000 ...	125
Auctioneers, class III.—15,000 to 20,000 ...	100
Auctioneers, class IV.—10,000 to 15,000 ...	75
Auctioneers, class V.— 5,000 to 10,000 ...	50
Auctioneers, class VI.— under 2,000 ...	25
Bankers	100
Bar Rooms, class I.—5,000 dols. and upwards	125
Bar Rooms, class II.—4,000 to 5,000 ...	100
Bar Rooms, class III.—3,000 to 4,000 ...	75
Bar Rooms, class IV.—2,000 to 3,000 ...	50
Bar Rooms, class V.— under 2,000 ...	30
Boats and Lighters	3
Brokers of all kinds	50
DRAYS AND PUBLIC VEHICLES PLYING FOR HIRE, VIZ.:	
Drays with one horse	10
Wagons with two horses	12
Cars drawn by horse or steam	10
Hand Carts	5
Hack Carriages	15
Omnibusses and Coaches...	20
Express and Forwarding Agents	100
Games—Monte, Faro, Roulette, &c., each ...	50
Games—Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys ...	25
Hotels, class I.—5,000 dols. and upwards ...	75
Hotels, class II.—under 5,000 dols.	50
Hotels, Bar License extra (see Bars)	
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.	
Class I.—20,000 dols. and upwards	200
Class II.—20,000 to 30,000	150
Class III.—15,000 to 20,000	125
Class IV.—10,000 to 15,000	100
Class V.— 5,000 to 10,000	75
Class VI.— 4,000 to 5,000	50
Class VII.— 3,000 to 4,000	25
Class VIII.— 1,500 to 3,000	15
Class IX.— under 1,500	8
With Liquors and Wines (extra) ...	10
With Powder (extra)	5
Pawnbrokers	200
Pedlars and Hawkers	100
Printers (type)	50
Printers (lithographic and copperplate) ...	25
RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	
Class I.—4,000 dollars and upwards	50
Class II.—Under 4000 dollars	25
Bar licenses, (extra)	50
Runners, (soliciting passengers, &c.)	10
Shipping and passenger offices	25
Stables, (livery keepers)	40
Storeships and storehouses	25
Supercargoes (non-resident)	50
Tea, coffee and refreshment saloons	25
Bar license, (extra)...	25
Theatres, circuses, &c. ... 5 dollars per day, or	100

These are the terms, with the graduated scale of prices, upon which alone any pursuit of industry is allowed to be carried on in the free city of San Francisco, whose citizens boast that "there is scarcely an enactment in their statute book which can be pointed out, as militating against the man who originated it." How true this boast may be, as respects the law makers, we are not now disposed to inquire; but how such a scheme of taxation must militate against the community, one proviso, in respect to the mode of adjusting the graduated scale, will at once show, without reference to its exorbitance.

Merchants, traders, manufacturers, and others, who are classed in the above schedule, and whose licenses are regulated by their gross monthly receipts, are compelled to produce a fair average of the same over the three months prior to the quarter for which they apply for their licenses; and to place an abstract of the same, under oath, in the hands of the Collector. Thus, all and every body in San Francisco is taxed; and as no body seems to complain, and all seem satisfied and full of congratulations as to their prosperity, we presume that the love of imitating some English customs still prevails, and that the citizens agree with Sir Henry Parnell's famous axiom, "that the greater the wealth of individuals, the greater is the magnitude of the portion they can spare for public purposes."

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

SOFALA.

OCTOBER 4.—On Monday night last we were visited with a most awful thunder storm, with a strong wind blowing from all points of the compass, but although a number of huts were blown down, and tents strown about in profusion, I am happy to state that but one accident happened; a large tree fell upon the tent in which a man was asleep, and crushed him badly, but I believe he is doing well.

The quantity of gold which has been got this week is not very large, owing to the early part of the week having set in with rain. On Sheep Station Point they have been doing well, one party having made a cut into his bed claim has been getting at the rate of twenty to twenty-three ounces per day. Some parties on Oakey Creek have also been clearing from ten to twelve ounces per day.

There is a rumour afloat to-day, that rich diggings have been discovered near Bullock Flat, about eight miles from the town, and great numbers are flocking there. The Churchhill diggers are doing fairly, and I have heard of one or two claims yielding handsomely. The price of gold during the week has ranged from 64s. to 66s. 6d.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—A source of revenue having hitherto escaped the notice of the government, I beg leave to suggest it to you for the information of the Crown the framing of the new gold regulations, viz.—that all dealers, as well as auctioneers, who buy and sell gold dust, should be compelled to take out a license and pay a fee of £20 per annum at least (diggers of course excepted, upon production of their certificate). I believe this tax is levied in the United Kingdom; all goldsmiths and jewellers who buy and sell gold and silver, must take out a license to do so from the Goldsmiths, Hall. This revenue will enable the government to pay the civil and military officers the extra allowance 5s. per diem.

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
JUSTITIA.

Tothe Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—With respect to Mr. Kellick's letter in the *Herald* of this day, on the subject of a proposed bridge from the Market Wharf to Pyrmont, I quite agree with that gentleman as to the practicability of the project, and also that little or no interference need take place with the navigation, either by the method mentioned by him or by some other.

The bridge should of course be of timber, but not supported on piles; and timber piers should also be avoided, for the alternate moisture and dryness to which they are necessarily subjected, renders them in a constant state of decay.

In England, long viaducts are now constructed of timber, and some of the most ingenious works on several railway lines are their timber bridges, where, at the commencement of railway construction, they were usually of stone, and the material is now so well framed and protected from the influence of the weather, that its durability does not suffer much from comparison with stone, whilst in cheapness it has of course very important advantages.

With respect to the cost, that of course is a matter of some uncertainty, but I believe that the sum named by Mr. Kellick need not be much exceeded. I would suggest, as the best method of ascertaining this, that a committee of gentlemen interested in the proposed undertaking should offer a premium for the best design for a timber bridge in the proposed locality; to have stone piers with spans of not less than 100 feet, and an opening in the centre for the passage of vessels—an estimate of the cost to accompany the design, together with a specification; the prize for the best design, &c., to be not less than £50, and £20 for the second best. This would bring out some of the engineering talent in the colony, if there be any, and the committee would then be in a position to come before the public with some data to guide them.

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
ENQUIRER.

Sydney, October 6.

LAND SALES.

AT eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 28th October, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively; deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Berrima.

TOWN LOTS.

MURRIMBAH.—1—3. 2 roods each, county of Camden, parish of Murrimbah, Nos. 21, 23, and 24, of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

TOWN LOTS.

BRAIDWOOD.—1—18. 2 roods each, county of St. Vincent, parish of Braidwood, Nos. 10—19 of section 19, and 12—19 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Cassilis.

TOWN LOTS.

MERRIWA.—1—10. 2 roods each, county of Brisbane, parish of Merriwa, Nos. 1—7, 18, and 20, of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Cooma.

TOWN LOTS.

COOMA.—1—30. 2 roods each, county of Beresford, parish of Cooma, Nos. 1, 2, 4—6, and 8—10, of section 2; 1—5 of section 4, 1—7 of section 7, and 1—10 of section 3. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Dungog.

TOWN LOTS.

CLARENCE TOWN.—1—7. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of Uppington, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 19, and 2—5 and 20 of section 20. Upset price £1 per acre.

DUNGOG.—1. 1 acre, county of Durham, parish of Dungog, Nos. 12 and 13 of section 12. 9—18. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—4, and 15—20 of section 17. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

DURHAM.—19. 17 acres, parish of Dungog, near Dungog, at Wallarobba Creek, No. 1 of the allotments north of Verge's 2560 acres. 20. 13 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. 21. 9 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 3. 22. 8 acres and 1 rood, same place, No. 4. 23. 9 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 5. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 25. 2 acres and 3 roods, same place, No. 7. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Drayton.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AURIGNY.—1. 30 acres, parish of Drayton, No. 1 of the Swamp near Drayton. 2. 29 acres, same place, Nos. 2. 3, 4. 27 acres each, same place, Nos. 3 and 4. Upset price, £2 per acre.

At the Police Office, Glen Duart.

MORUYA.—1—4. 2 roods each, county of Dampier, parish of Moruya, Nos. 3 and 5 of section 5, and 3 and 6 of section 12. 5. 1 rood and 24 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 20. 6. 1 rood and 32 perches, same place, No. 13 of section 20. 7—21. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 6—17 of section 5, and 8—10 of section 11. 22—25. 1 rood each, same place, Nos. 2—5 of section 19. 26—64. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 6—15 of section 19, 2—7 of section 20, 1—15 of section 27, and 2—9 of section 28. 65—70. 1 rood each, same place, Nos. 10—15 of section 28. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

DAMPIER.—71. 20 acres and 1 rood, parish of Moruya, near the village of Moruya, No. 99. Upset price £2 per acre. 72, 73. 10 acres each, same place, Nos. 100 and 101. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 74. 23 acres and 1 rood, same place, No. 13. Upset price, £2 per acre. 75. 2 acres, parish of Moruya, near Moruya, near the mouth of the Moruya River, No. 137. 76. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 17 perches, same place, No. 138. 77. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 perches, same place, No. 139. 78. 1 acre and 39 perches, same place, No. 140. 79. 1 acre and 25 perches, No. 141. 80. 1 acre and 24 perches, same place, No. 142. 81. 1 acre and 26 perches, same place, No. 143. 82. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 17 perches, same place, No. 148. 83. 1 acre, parish of Moruya, near Moruya, near the head of the Moruya River. Upset price £4 per acre. 84. 10 acres, 3 roods, and 26 perches, parish of Moruya, near the village of Moruya, No. 19. Upset price £3 10s. per acre. 85. 19 acres and 17 perches, same place, No. 29. Upset price £2 per acre. 86. 10 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 30. 87. 8 acres and 20 perches, same place, No. 32 Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

ST. VINCENT.—88. 30 acres, at Tomagee Creek, near Broulee. 89. 100 acres, near Ulladulla. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

ARGYLE.—1. 11 acres, at Baw Baw, Wollondilly River, No, 23. 2. 10 acres, at Pegar Village Reserve, Wollondilly River. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

GEORGIANA.—3. 30 acres, near Wyarborough Creek, Abercrombie River. 6. 30 acres, at Monkey Creek, near Yalbraith, Burra Burra Lagoon. 9. 31 acres and 2 roods, at Burra Creek, near Yalbraith. Upset price £1 per acre.

ARGYLE.—4, 5. 30 acres each, about five miles south of Burra Burra Lagoon, at the head of Teralga Creek. 7. 30 acres, county of Argyle, on Tarlo Creek. 8. 3 acres, on Tarlo Creek, near the Sugar Loaf Flat, 10. 51 acres, and 1 rood, at the Sugar Loaf Flat, Tarlo Creek. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

TOWN LOTS.

GRAFTON.—1. 1 rood and 16 perches, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, No. 3 of section 18. 2. 1 rood and 22 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 18. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Mudgee.

TOWN LOTS.

MUDGEE.—1. 2 roods, county of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, No 8 of section 11. 2.—4. 2 roods and 16 perches each, same place, Nos. 5 and 10 of section 14, and 5 of section 29. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Orange.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

BATHURST.—1—15. 1 acre each, parish of Byng, No. 1—5 of section 1, 1—5 of section 2, and 1—6 of section 3. Upset price £4 per acre. 16. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 1. 17—20. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 19 perches, same place, Nos. 2—5. 21. 6 acres, 1 rood, and 1 perch, parish of Byng, near Kyong. 22. 5 acres and 7 perches, same place. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Penrith.

COUNTRY LOTS.

COOK.—1, 2. 30 acres each, at Coober, on Cox's River. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Scone.

TOWN LOTS.

TAMWORTH.—1—12. 2 roods each, county of Inglis, parish of Tamworth, Nos. 7 and 8 of section 14 and 1—10 of section 15. 13. 2 roods and 20 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 1. 14—16. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 12 of section 29 and 7 of section 3. Upset price £8 per acre.

BENDEMEER.—17, 18. 2 roods and 4 perches each, county of Inglis, parish of Bendemeer, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 22. 19. 2 roods and 7 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 22. 20. 2 roods and 17 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 22. 21. 2 roods and 23 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 22. 22—30. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 2—5 of section 26, and 1—5 of section 34. 31. 1 rood and 38 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 23. 32. 1 rood and 32 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 23. 33. 1 rood and 31 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 23. 34. 1 rood and 29 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 23. 35. 1 rood and 28 perches, No. 5 of section 23. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

INGLIS.—36. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 8 perches, parish of Bendemeer, No 1 of section 35. 37, 38. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches, same place, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 35. 39. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 33 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 35. 40. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 14 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 35. 41. 3 acres and 15 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 38. 42. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 38. Upset price, £3 per acre. 43. 7 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, parish of Bendemeer, near Bendemeer, No. 1. 44. 7 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Tumut.

TOWN LOTS.

TUMUT.—1, 2. 2 roods each, county of Buccleugh, parish of Tumut, Nos. 19 and 20 of section 8. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wellington.

TOWN LOTS.

WELLINGTON.—1—36. 2 roods each, county of Wellington, parish of Wellington, Nos. 6 and 1 of section 1. 10 of section 9, 8—15 of section 1, 20 of section 6; 1, 6, 15—19 of section 9, 1—10 and 15—20 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOT.

LINCOLN.—37. 93 acres, 2 roods, and 4 perches, at Gobalyon, near the village of Montefiores, at the confluence of the Bell and Macquarie Rivers, opposite the Wellington Town reserves. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wolombi.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1—3. 50 acres each, near the town of Wolombi. Upset price £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—4—6. 50 acres each, Wolombi Brook, on the Wolombi Road.

At the Police Office, Yass.

SUBURBAN LOT.

KING.—1. 10 acres, part of the reserved Borrowa Plains. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

COUNTRY LOT.

KING.—2. 326 acres, near Kangarro. Upset price £1 per acre.

ENGLISH NEWS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE fashionable world has remained in Paris much later this year than customary; balls, fêtes champêtres, and divers amusements have detained the gay world beyond the usual period, which is generally Easter. Every one is now on the eve of departure; and had it not been for the chilling weather which we experienced for some time, the flight would have taken place much earlier, and the votaries of fashion would have been at watering places or in their châteaux.

The barège, gaze de laine, and gaze de soie, which, until now have been exclusively for summer wear, have given way to mousseline, and organdi (book muslin). The latter is printed, and is wonderfully improved by the pattern being so printed as to suit the intended make of the dress, such as albanaises, &c.—from those having borders of flowers at the bottom which decrease as they ascend to the waist, to detached bouquets and the most simple stripes. Seven flounces on the skirt are much worn, though rather heavy and stiff; they are close to each other, though we prefer much three flounces. When dresses are so fully trimmed at top, it is necessary to put less fulness in the skirt and to look to the size of the wearer, so as to make the ornaments of the dress proportionate. There are ladies by whom the seven flounces cannot on any account be worn; they may instead have seven bouillonnes or silk pinked, whipped in the middle, and not making the skirt too full, which will be found a most elegant and graceful dress for a petite lady.

Besides the dresses we have mentioned on former occasions for watering-places or the country, such as organdi, silk, velvet, and gaze, we must now add, for morning wear, the embroidered muslin, which, in case of need, with a coloured petticoat under, makes a charming evening dress, and is, at all events, a most elegant attire for morning. The most recherché are the embroideries en tablier, rather thick at the bottom, gradually diminishing up to the waist; a black lace shawl, and a bonnet of puckered tulle, or wide drawings of the same colour as the under dress, forms, altogether, a most elegant toilette. In fact, embroidery is used for all articles of ladies' dress: it cannot be too heavy or too rich. The *pardessus*, which have been set aside for some time, appear again for the country. They are made of different shapes, either for warmth or lightness, and often of the same material as the dress, and in silk wadded, lined, or without. This is convenient for evening.

Mantelets Talma, with hoods, are also worn: they have the advantage over the *pardessus*, that for evening the hood may be used.

We borrow from the last century for morning dresses all that is elegant and *recherché*. The embroidered muslin *peignoir* "where divided, it said nothing about the proportions. By analogy, however, with what had occurred in Australia, it had been held and argued that half of the money should be devoted to emigration. The act, however, did not so state, and Lord Grey thought that one fourth would be a fair proportion to be given to the New Zealand Company. Now, assuming the price at £1, and 10s. thereof to be the proportion for emigration, there would then remain the surveys to be defrayed, and thus the balance for the

[From our London Correspondent.]

London, June 21, 1852.

The conversation which took place in the House of Commons on the 17th, on the presentation of the petition of your Legislative Council on the shortcomings of the Constitutional Act of 1850, has been the subject of some remark in colonial circles in this country, though its importance, as a sign of the times, will be more thoroughly appreciated with you in New South Wales. You will perceive how Disraeli "caught a phrase," as it fell on his ear, and raised a feeble discussion on a technicality. The petition was finally laid upon the table, and marks a step in the rapid progress of the colonies towards the most complete emancipation from Downing-street. Unusual importance was added to the presentation of this petition, by its being read (on the motion of Mr. Gladstone) by the Clerk of the House *in extenso*.

The next evening the same petition was presented to the Lords by the Duke of Argyle, and brought forward Lord Grey in support of the measure of 1850. His lordship's defence consisted generally in the fact that the report of the Committee of Council on which the Bill was founded, had been well received (and this was no doubt the fact) in all the colonies; and that it was not until the Parliamentary Opposition in this country had suggested all manner of defects that any fault was found in the measure by those most interested in it. Lord Grey might have added, that the immediate motive in which the measure originated was that of giving elective legislatures to three colonies that did not possess them, and not that of touching the then existing constitution of New South Wales; though the opportunity which thus presented itself was taken of at the same time, giving some extended powers to the Sydney legislature. Those not connected with the Government might add (and I am anticipated by a remark I see to this effect in the *Daily News*, a journal which did excellent service to the colonies throughout the question), that the Opposition dwelt far too much on the question of one or two Chambers, a matter which the colonists seem at best indifferent about; whereas had they directed the same energy of attack to the "schedules," it is possible the Government, would have more or less given in upon that point. Indeed the Opposition had very nearly lost the Bill altogether to the colonies; and had that been the result of their party manœuvres Port Phillip would not be now the independent colony of Victoria, and South Australia and Van Diemen's Land would still be in the enjoyment of their pure nominee legislatures. I shall never be persuaded that in 1850 the Opposition were not the real enemies of Australia; and I feel it my duty to omit no opportunity to place this my conviction on record. Lord Grey, however, has unfortunately been led to regard all these later manifestations in the colony as either the indirect result of a personal antipathy to himself in this country, or as dictated by political influences in the colony of the most levelling and ultra democratic character; and this disposes him, though ranking as one of the extremest liberals of the Upper House, to withstand further concessions to the popular demands in the colonies, and to adopt a tone which secures the plaudits of our present arch-patrician Premier. But it is of no use—the temper of the times is to leave the colonies to themselves; and the large population which the Australias will soon possess will render their independence in all matters of internal concern not even a question of time. Your own Wentworth said the colonies would soon be precipitated into nations; there is, be assured, already a wholesome appreciation of this sentiment in many high quarters in this country.

The petition of the united colonies against transportation was presented on Friday last by the Duke of Newcastle, when Lord Desart gave such an answer as might have been given last year by Lord Grey. The zealousness for convicts, and there was exaggeration!

We have now no less than five steam lines announced for Australia—there is the Peninsular and Oriental, the Australian Mail (via the Cape), the West Indian and Pacific, the "Eagle Line" from Liverpool, and lastly an extension of the Cunard Line. I hear there is a sixth; and then there is the "Great Britain" laid on from Liverpool. But sailing lines innumerable are laid on: and I am told it has been closely calculated that 60,000 persons have engaged or are about engaging passages to Australia at this moment.

You will see, I doubt not with satisfaction, that Sir Harry Smith has been received in this country with every mark of personal distinction. An immediate interview with the Secretary of State; then a formal presentation to, and "gracious reception" by the Queen; and then a special toasting by the Duke of Wellington at the Waterloo Banquet, which was loudly cheered by the veteran warriors of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, are some counterpoise to the censures of the late Colonial Minister on this distinguished commander.

The mention of this noble lord again, recals to mind a recent attack made on him in the *Times*, induced by Sir William Molesworth's recent exposure of his dealings with the New Zealand Company. I am careful to reserve a final opinion in cases like this, until I have an opportunity of hearing all that can be said in defence of an accused party. But certainly, as the *Times* states the case, the affair wears a sufficiently ugly look. When the New Zealand Bill gets to the Upper House I should expect to see the subject revived; and if it is so, we shall no doubt hear what the noble Lord has himself to say respecting it.

22nd June, 1852.

I must add a few hasty words by way of postscript to my communication of yesterday, induced by an article in yesterday's *Times*, which I did not see until late last evening. The article I allude to refers to Lord Grey and the Australian Act of 1850; and there is one point made by the *Times*, on the subject of the Waste Lands, and the management of the Territorial Revenues, which suggests some observations. First, I may observe that the *Times* itself, in 1850, brought great and efficient support to the Bill; but my object now is to give some explanation of the fact that the Act of 1850, did undoubtedly depart, on the subject of the Waste Lands, from the recommendations in the previous Reports of the Committee of Council. The departures, however, I should say, was only in leaving things *in statu quo*; and it was always understood that this was merely for the purpose of *postponing* the final settlement of that important question on its own merits. The main object of the bill was to give elective assemblies to the Southern Colonies; and the waste lands question was not an indispensable ingredient in that particular measure. But the bill had been subjected to a protracted discussion, and a great variety of views began to be taken of the waste lands topic, so that the friends of the colonies here were by no means dissatisfied to see a subject which threatened further acrimonious controversy adjourned to another season. It is not unlikely that had this topic been insisted on, the bill could not have passed in 1850. If I remember rightly, it was Mr. Evelyn Denison who withdrew some long announced resolutions on the subject, with this view. Great private opposition to any interference with the land question was understood to proceed from *colonial quarters* — especially what may be termed "the South Australian interest;" who were alarmed that their minumum price might be reduced. But besides this, many literal politicians here had an idea that the waste lands of growing settlements should be regarded as "national" property.

My object is here merely an explanation of what English politicians are too apt to forget—the circumstances of a *colonial* question agitated two short years ago. No doubt the subject would now present itself differently to all parties in this country; and next session I doubt not will see the matter set at rest, and I hope satisfactorily to the colonies.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Among the various matters of great interest which are referred to in the last files of Cape Town journals, the liberal and conciliatory policy announced by General Cathcart in respect to the Trans-Vaal Boers of the Orange Sovereignty is a subject for sincere congratulation.

We may recal attention to the peculiar circumstance of the Sovereignty. On the 3rd February, 1848, Sir H. Smith proclaimed the annexation of this district. This proclamation is full of difficulties and inconsistencies, some of the most material of which were pointed out by Lord Grey himself in his despatch of the 21st June, 1848. The substance is, that Her Majesty is proclaimed paramount mistress of the new colony, but reserving to the chiefs *all their rights, territorial and jurisdictional*. It purported to create an impossible state of things, under which the Crown was *to govern* and *not to govern*,—the chiefs to be *dependent* and *independent*. The Crown was to *receive* and collect *quit rents*, heretofore reserved to the chiefs, and yet not to disturb existing hereditary rights.

The progress of this history follows in natural order. The attempt to regulate with insufficient means the native tribes and emigrant Boers signally failed. They quarrelled and fought with each other; England interfered, and has hitherto got the worst of it. And in due time the principal chiefs of this district also openly rebelled. This measure of annexation is particularly deserving of attention, because it throws light on the whole scheme of Sir Harry Smith's policy. It shows plainly enough that his meaning was not to extend the territorial rights of the Crown, but simply to establish, if possible, order and law in the border districts. No doubt there were difficulties in the way of such a scheme, but such was his meaning, and he manifestly did not intend that which Lord Grey did for him, namely, to set up within the entire extent of the Sovereignty the Queen's *ordinary and absolute jurisdiction and title*.

Lord Grey, in his despatch to Sir Harry Smith of the 21st June, 1848, after noticing Sir Harry's suggestions to reserve the Chiefs' authority, distinctly tells him that his scheme cannot be carried into effect in the way he proposes; that where the Queen's authority is proclaimed there must follow her full jurisdiction over all persons within her dominions, who become thereby her subjects, and subject to English law, "unless" (and the submission is pregnant with important meaning) "by legislative measures expressly taken for the purpose."

One of the first acts of General Cathcart upon arriving at the Cape, was to issue the following proclamation:—

Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Major-General the Honorable George Cathcart, in notifying to the Trans-Vaal Boers his assumption of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, has to express the great satisfaction it gives him, as one of the first acts of his administration, to approve of, and fully confirm, the Convention and arrangements entered into and completed by the Assistant Commissioners, and a deputation of the Trans-Vaal Emigrants, headed by the Commandant-General Mr. A. W. J. Pretorius.

The High Commissioner trusts that the freedom which the Emigrants are thus graciously permitted to exercise may result in lasting peace amongst themselves, and in fast friendship with the British Government, neither entertaining past prejudices nor adopting former causes of quarrel: he is, on the contrary, most anxious, should it be in his power, to contribute to their welfare by promoting religion and education amongst them.

GEO. CATHCART, Lt.-Genl.
High Commissioner.

more fully explains the conditions proposed to be made to the Boers. He says:—

"I have directed the Assistant Commissioners to assemble a sufficient meeting of wise and prudent men from each district, and learn and acquaint me with their views; and I have instructed them, as one of their most important enquiries, to consider the best means of increasing the number of the members of the Council, so as to secure a just and equal representation of the interests of all parts of the Sovereignty, in order that their views and opinions may be ascertained by the majority, before any measure of importance shall be carried into effect by the British Resident.

The Assistant Commissioners will be in constant communication with you and with me, and you will at all times find me ready and willing to listen attentively to all you may desire to refer to me.

Thus, I sincerely hope that, with patience and forbearance, and wise counsels, all matters which may be now imperfect or unsettled, or in dispute, may be amicably and satisfactorily reformed and adjusted, and when I come amongst you, as I will not fail to do ere long, my visit may be one of peace, and that I may find you all happy, contented, and prosperous to overflowing.

In that case you may be assured that, profiting by the leisure of peace, I will direct all my endeavours to open for you and improve roads of communication through the colony and through British Kaffraria to the seaports, so that you may enjoy all the advantages of which your fine country is capable, and become a wealthy and a happy people."

The following are the terms of the convention made between the Assistant Commissioners and a deputation from the emigrant farmers residing north of the Vaal River:—

1. The Assistant Commissioners guarantee in the fullest manner, on the part of the British Government, to the Emigrant Farmers beyond the Vaal River, the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves without any interference on the part of her Majesty the Queen's Government, and that no encroachment shall be made by the said Government on the territory beyond the north of the Vaal River; with the further assurance that the warmest wish of the British Government is to promote peace, free trade, and friendly intercourse with the Emigrant Farmers now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit, that country, it being understood that this system of non-interference is binding on both parties.

2. Should any misunderstanding hereafter arise as to the true meaning of the words "the Vaal River," this question, in so far as regards the line from the source of that river over the Drakensberg, shall be settled and adjusted by Commissioners chosen by both parties.

3. Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners hereby disclaim all alliances whatsoever, and with whomsoever of the coloured natives north of the Vaal River.

4. It is agreed that no slavery is, or shall be, permitted or practised in the country north of the Vaal River by the emigrant farmers.

5. Mutual facilities and liberty shall be afforded to traders and travellers on both sides of the Vaal River, it being understood that every waggon containing ammunition and firearms coming from the south side of the Vaal River shall produce a certificate, signed by a British magistrate or other functionary duly authorized to grant such, and which shall state the quantities of such articles contained in the said waggon to the nearest magistrate north of the Vaal River, who shall act in the case as the regulations of the Emigrant Farmers direct.

6. It is agreed that no objection shall be made by any British authority against the emigrant boers purchasing their supplies of ammunition in any of the British colonies and possessions in South Africa, it being mutually understood that all trade in ammunition with the native tribes is prohibited both by the British Government and the Emigrant Farmers on both sides of the Vaal River.

7. It is agreed that, as far as possible, all criminals and other guilty parties who may fly from justice either way across the Vaal River shall be mutually delivered up if such should be required, and that the British Courts, as well as those of the Emigrant Farmers, shall be mutually open to each other for all legitimate processes, and that summonses for witnesses sent either way across the Vaal River shall be backed by the Magistrates on each side of the same respectively, to compel the attendance of such witnesses when required.

8. It is agreed that certificates of marriage, issued by the proper authorities, of the Emigrant Farmers shall be held valid and sufficient to entitle children of such marriages to receive portions accruing to them in any British colony or possession in South Africa.

9. It is agreed that any and every person now in possession of Land, and residing in British territory, shall have free right and power to sell his said property and remove unmolested across the Vaal River, and *vice versâ*, it being distinctly understood that this arrangement does not comprehend criminals, or debtors without providing for the payment of their just and lawful debts.

It is a matter of deep pain to learn that shortly after the date of His Excellency's proclamation, Major Hogge, the Chief Assistant Commissioner, died on his way to join a meeting of the chiefs at Bloem Fontein.

The *Cape Town Journal* of July 14th says:—

It appears that Major Hogge had been much exposed to rain at a meeting of chiefs in Moshesh's country, on his way from Winberg to King William's Town, since which time he had been almost continually on the move. It is about thirteen months since he left England. We remember his riding with his colleague, Mr. Owen, into Bloem Fontein, on the evening the 26th November, 1851,—and little did we think that in less than seven months he would be in the grave in a land which he laboured to benefit by his practical good sense.

REVIEW.

Our Antipodes; or Residence and Rambles in the Australian Colonies. With a Glimpse of the Gold Fields. By Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Charles Mundy, Author of Pen and Pencil Sketches in India. In 3 volumes. Published by Bentley.

FIRST NOTICE.

We have had these volumes in our possession for several weeks, but the pressure of the Legislative Council business both on our time and our space prevented us from taking notice of them at an earlier period. We think this a proper opportunity to complain of the remissness of the London agents of our Sydney booksellers. We believe there has never been a copy of Captain Erskine's pamphlet for sale in the colony; the voyage of the Rattlesnake, which was of special interest in this colony, cannot be procured, and although the work now under consideration was published early in May, and two steamers have arrived which left England after it was out, no copies of it are for sale here. With the exception of the copy received by us from our London bookseller, by the Australian, and two brought out by a passenger in the Chusan, we are not aware of its having been received in the colony.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was not altogether unknown to the literary world. Twenty years ago he published a couple of readable volumes as the result of his experience as an aide de-camp to Lord Combermere when Commander-in-Chief in India. It was principally devoted to a detail of the writer's experience as a sportsman, and was modestly entitled "Pen and Pencil Sketches." This time however Colonel Mundy is more ambitious, and his work on these colonies is in three large volumes of four hundred pages each.

There is one fault in this work, which we may as well notice at once; the author has not acted fairly towards those who received him on friendly terms during his sojourn among us. It is well known that the gallant colonel has most pleasing manners, and was always a welcome guest wherever he went. This is more than once acknowledged in the course of his work. But we question whether he would have been so hospitably received—whether all restraint would have been thrown off in his presence, and he have been treated as an old friend instead of a casual acquaintance, if it had been known that he regularly "logged" every night all the information he had obtained during the day, for a gentleman to read, that on such a day he had so many thousand head of cattle or sheep, that he came here without a penny, and is selling land at so many hundred per cent. profit, especially when the reader is led to believe that these statements are made on the authority of the party principally interested. Nor should the *jokes* (some of them very bad) which may have caused a laugh when first uttered be put down to the person making them. A gentleman waiting at a gate on the Launceston road in order to see Colonel Mundy safely off by the mail would never expect to have a very poor pun duly recorded in print, especially with the additional information that he always made that pun when an opportunity offered.

In illustrating the working of the convict system Colonel Mundy has been guilty of something worse than a breach of good taste: He has most unnecessarily dragged before the public statements that had been long ago, by common consent, buried in oblivion, and thereby inflicted much unnecessary pain on innocent friends and relatives. Nor has he always taken pains to ascertain the correctness of his statements: he has recorded as indisputable facts mere gossip which he has heard floating about, and has made black, blacker than it really was. He has sent one party to Norfolk Island who was never there, and another to Cockatoo Island who was a respectable tradesman in Sydney for nearly twenty years before that place was used as a penal establishment. We cannot quote proofs of these assertions without adding to the injury already done, but any one acquainted with the early history of the colony will detect the assertions as he reads the book.

Although the work is written in a most kindly spirit the impression created by it is that there is throughout in the mind of the gallant author a feeling that a colonist is a different kind of person from his fellow-subjects in England. He speaks of a colonist with the same spirit that a Brobdignagian may have spoken of Gulliver. He admires us in many particulars, points out our peculiarities very fairly, thinks very favorably of the colonists and the colonies generally, dwells at length on the advantages of emigration,—but you rise from a perusal of its pages with and idea that the writer is fully convinced that there is a great and impassable difference between himself and compeers, and those he has been describing.

One of his earliest sketches of colonial life will meet with the sympathy of most of our readers. It is on the difficulty of procuring and retaining good servants,—a difficulty much increased since Colonel Mundy was here.

Of all the plagues of New South Wales, and indeed of all the Australian colonies, the household servants are the worst. There are few good and faithful—as few skilful. One reason of this is the blameworthy indifference to character and cause of discharge exhibited by the employing classes—a relic this of the old convict system. Another cause lies in the unsettled mind of the emigrant, and his trying half-a-dozen trades, of which he knows nothing, before he is driven to accept service. Many old colonists do not scruple to say that they prefer convicts to free servants. "We have a greater hold upon them," says one. "There are but two classes—the found-out and the unfound-out," mutters a cynic. A servant, holding the most responsible place, discharged in disgrace at an hour's notice and without a character, is engaged the next day in a similar post, and you have the pleasure of seeing him installed as a confidential butler behind the chair of the lady or gentleman who may be entertaining you at dinner. You recognize the soupe à la jardinière, the baked schnapper farci, in the preparation of which and other dishes it had taken you six months to instruct your late cook—whom you had just discharged for repeated insolence and dishonesty.

The Sydney domestic servants treat service like a round of visits: taking a sojourn of a week, a month, or a quarter, according to their own tastes, the social qualities of their fellow servants, the good living of "the hall," and the gullibility and subserviency of the employer.

I think I must have had twenty or even thirty servants in one year, always giving the highest wages. I shall not readily forget the amusing results of an advertisement for a butler and valet, which I was recommended to insert in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. There was no want of applicants. The first was a miserable old ruin of a man, scarcely four feet high, who indignantly repelled my well-intended hint, that I did not think him strong enough for the situation. The next was a gigantic negro. He had been "steward," he said, on board three or four merchant-vessels, and was tired of the sea. He looked like a descendant of Mendoza the pugilist, and had probably been transported for killing a man in a twelve-foot ring. A tall, thin, grey-haired man, of polished exterior, next tendered his services. He had been a solicitor in England; had met with reverses; was at present a tutor of a school; could clean plate because once he had had a service of his own. Then came a handsome, dark-eyed gallard, with long black curls hanging over the collar of his round jacket, who threw rapid glances over the furniture and trinkets of the drawing-room—not forgetting the maidens as he passed the kitchen-door—in a truly buccaneering style. He gave his name Juan da Silva, and resented any mention of references. At length we were suited. He was a highly respectable young immigrant just landed, who had served in an aristocratic family at home. "Jeames," being steady, attentive, and perfectly acquainted with his duties, we were charmed with our acquisition, and congratulated ourselves on something like permanence of service; when, lo! in less than a month he gave warning. He had made use of my house as an hotel until he could settle himself; and having at length decided in favour of the drapery line, he was in a few days duly installed behind a counter in George-street.

This mode of action had probably been suggested for his observance by some crafty adviser in England: and the idea is by no means bad. A gentleman's regular household is not a bad look-out post for the newly arrived, perhaps penniless, immigrant. He gets good pay, food, and lodging; he disguises his ambitious projects under a show of zeal for his master's service; no one suspects that he has a soul above scrub and coat brushing. *On a sudden* the mask is thrown off, and the tape and riband measurer elect stands confessed. He quits his temporary asylum, smiling inwardly at your simplicity in taking him in, and being taken in yourself; and your are once more on the pave for a servant. In the case just mentioned, our old nurse warned us "that young fellow ain't a-going to stay"; and I wondered the less at his want of taste when she told me that she had one son in the ironmongery line getting fifty-two guineas a year, and another, only twelve years old, receiving at some shop £20 and his "diet."

The great pleasure of shop-boys, unenjoyed by domestic servants, consists in going at half-price to the theatre, and smoking cigars ad libitum. My first coachman had learnt all the arcanum of his trade by driving a muffin-baker's cart. My second was an old worn-out, long-backed, bandy-legged, and gouty man, but an excellent whip, who "had druv the last four-oss coach between Lunnun and Huntingdon, for Muster Newman," and had been beat off the roads by the railways. This was an immigrant at the expense of the Land Fund. He remained about a year, and then went off to California (thereby defrauding that same Fund) to dig gold, just three weeks before the gold was discovered in Australia. I may here state, as a fact, that the only really steady, sober, active, and efficient coachman I had in the colony, was an emancipated convict.

It is in description that the gallant author is most successful. Take for instance the account of the reception of the Governor at Bathurst.

This morning we drove to Bathurst, the capital of the district, eight miles, for the purpose of receiving an address and visiting the township. The road lay across the terrestrial billows, the long "ground swell" of the Plains, which reminded me in some degree of the "rolling prairies" of Iowa and Wisconsin, although the herbage of the latter is immeasurably superior.

During the last four miles we were encompassed round about by an equestrian escort of all ranks and ages, in number about two hundred, which took us into its keeping for the remainder of the drive. There were "gents" in green cutaways and cords; "parties" in black dress coats, satin vests à la Boulmey, and white Berlin gloves; and one or two old soldier-like figures, with stiff queues, formal whiskers, and upright seats. These contrasted well with many gradations of the real "currency" cavalier, handsome looking men in loose tunics and blouses, broad belts, tweed pantaloons strapped inside the legs with wide leathern stripes, cabbage-tree hats tied under the throat, bare necks, and beards and ringlets in hirsute profusion. There was also a sprinkling of the same order, wearing light drab jackets of colonial tweed, some with black velvet collars and cuffs, the everlasting cabbage-tree hat, white trousers up to the knees, hunting spurs and whips. Here and there among the throng rode an individual of a Puritan or Romish cut, hurried by the general excitement out of his usual demeanour and pace. Next came a legion of lanky lads, standing in their stirrups, and plainly showing by their first-rate equitation that their education had taken the direction of cattle-hunting and stock-driving rather than that of the humanities. All alike came charging alongside, around, and behind; gallop, trot, canter, pull up, and gallop again; themselves and ourselves in one continual cloud of dust—all apparent confusion, yet not one horse's nose at any time shot ahead of the vice-regal one's tail.

If ever the circumstances of the colony should compel it to raise a local force for the preservation of internal order, I would recommend the authorities to enrol a light dragoon corps, to be called the Australian Hussars. It would be a popular service with certain individuals of all classes, fit, perhaps, for nothing else. There are plenty of old soldiers to instruct and command them, and plenty of light, long-armed, bow-legged, (and, as James loves to depict his ruffling cavaliers,) "deep-chested and hollow-flanked" fellows, who have been on horseback ever since they were born, and who know how to rough it in the bush, ready for the ranks of a regiment with good pay, a showy uniform, and a dashing line not too stringent. There are, moreover, plenty of active, wiry, and hardy horses, ready to "mount" such a body.

At length we came down in one grand swoop upon the Macquarie River—the Wambool of the blacks—now a shallow gravelly stream shrunk between the wide-apart and lofty banks, but after heavy rains an impassable and destructive torrent.

It was a curious and cheering sight to see the troop of horsemen accompanying us, and even the gentry delighting in gigs, like Ossian's car-borne heroes, taking the river at full gallop in the height of their glee, and making the water spin twenty feet into the air. All was loyalty and hilarity, pleasant to the eye and to the mind of an Old Country man and a good subject. Every one smiled and shouted a warm welcome to the new representative of the Crown.

Your Englishman will sometimes talk, sometimes write like a Republican. Your British colonist, when the shoe pinches, will sometimes vapour about secession, but in his heart of hearts he feels the real value of our glorious constitution—our admirable institutions. His fealty may be dormant, but it is not extinct. I truly believe that, [illegible] a government must personally and repeatedly [illegible] with them—"put a great thing," they said. Some —before he shall be driven to the serious entertainment of a rebellious thought against his country and his sovereign—especially when that sovereign is a young and virtuous lady.

I cannot conscientiously compliment Bathurst on its external aspect. It is as yet the mere promise of a red-brick rectangular town, looking, as his Excellency remarked, (and Governors' jokes are always applauded and recorded!) looking as if it had just been put down to bake on the hot, bare and bright slope which forms its site. This site certainly ill-chosen. There is no shade from sun nor shelter from wind. The want of fuel will soon be severely felt—indeed has already been so nearly all the neighbouring timber having been cut down, and no coal-mines existing in this Australian Traz os Montes. It is said that coal of good quality may be had at Piper's Flat, though none has yet been "got" there.

Mrs. Black's hotel, whether his Excellency repaired to receive the address, is an excellent specimen of an Australian provincial inn. In his inland hotels, however, Brother Jonathan beats Brother Cornstalk hollow; but then the Americans, having less taste for domesticity than the Australians or Canadians, frequent such establishments infinitely more. In the little prairie town of Chicago, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, full 1000 miles up the St. Lawrence, I found better French cookery at Shelly's hotel than is to be had at any table, public or private, in New South Wales—and wine as good, with moderate charges. Yet Chicago was at that time not seven years old.

Most of the members of the deputation destined to present the address having for the last hour revelled in the vice-regal dust as well as their own, the weather being moreover fearfully hot, and themselves (for they were substantial citizens and settlers) apparently in soft condition, a little delay was allowed them for ablutionary purposes;—and indeed such was the plight we were all in, that it required the utmost aid of soap and water to ensure our recognition by our nearest friends.

Meanwhile, the Governor retired with his ministers and suite to a private council chamber to discuss—beer, or rather a bland beverage called "Apperley's mixture," concocted by that oriental gentleman—our companion on this part of our tour—and having bottled ale, ginger beer, nuts, and sugar for its ingredients. Ah! a sybarite in search of a new pleasure might wisely compound for a throat-full of dust, to have it laid by such a draught as that cooling cup!

And again, his visit to Mount Keera.

A ride to Mount Keera, one of the lions of Wollongong. Just at the foot of the mountain, on the estate of a gentleman, who, it is to be hoped, will make the best of his opportunities, a rich seam of coal has been discovered; indeed it discovers itself, for portions of the lode may be seen cropping out in the middle of the road which crosses the mountain. Here it has the appearance of anthracite or Kilkenny coal, but I believe where the works are to be opened it is of excellent quality. It is supposed to be the southern rim of a great coal basin, the northern rim of which appears above the surface about the same distance north of Sydney, at Newcastle, where it has long been worked by the Australian Company. In Horsebank I found many curious specimens of petrifaction—one especially, a section of a palm tree with its annulated bark, ravel grain, and curled roots, so little changed in appearance by Nature's chemistry, that its weight alone convinced one that it was a block of stone. The beach near the town is thickly strewed with pebbles of petrified wood, some of them formed out of *burnt* trees—the white and black cinders, and the charred vein of the timber, quite as fresh as if just out of the fire. Of course the action of the tides has given these atoms their present rounded shape. I rode for some distance up the mountain in order to examine the magnificent trees clothing its flanks, and to obtain a good bird's-eye view of the district; and soon found what I sought. The road swept round the back of a small clearing, where a modest hut, covered with vines and pumpkins, stood in the midst of its "nood of ground," in which was a thriving potato-patch and a clump of standard peach trees in full blossom. This tranquil little domain was seated, as it were, in the lap of the mountain, surrounded on three sides by acclivities, clothed with such gigantic trees as to keep out the light and sight of the heavens, except such as were caught from a triangular slice of the sky directly in front. The view plunged hence upon the wide and fertile plain below. The prospect was bounded on the right by the long wall-like range of the Bong-Bong hills trending away to the southward, and fencing out this favoured province from the interior country; on the left by the Pacific—the surf-beaten group of the Five Islands breaking the dull uniformity of the coast line. Amongst the timber growing on the hill-sides were box trees of immense size, fine specimens of the cabbage palms, of which there are two distinct kinds, of the tree fern, the grass tree, and of a sort of date. The hybiscus, attaining a height of twenty or thirty feet, was in full flower; bignonias clomb from branch to branch, and many other fine creeping plants, among which was one with a leaf and a bud—for the flower had not yet opened—like a camellia—whose delicious perfume filled the air around. Here and there, surrounded by the wrecks of smaller trees, crushed in their fall, lay huge logs of the gum or iron-bark, some sawn through into lengths, but apparently abandoned by the woodman in despair of removing such unwieldly masses, or because they were rotten at the heart.

In my exploration of the bush, I was more than once only saved by the sagacity of my mare from being stung by the giant nettle—which she always avoided with peculiar care.

The only living creatures I met with on the mountain were a rustic couple on horseback descending from the opposite side after a long journey. Both riders and beasts had suffered much from the heat of the sun—which was indeed intense—and from thirst. I believe the fair dame was saved from fainting by a timely sip from my sherry flask. As for her partner, he turned it up as though he were taking a solar observation; and, not having the heart to cry halt! I had to carry home what I have heard an old toper characterise as the most despicable thing in the world next to an empty purse—namely, an empty bottle. This worthy and very thirsty pair had emigrated from England seven years before, and were doing well, they said, in a small farm. This year they were out of pocket, owing to the excessive drought. Indeed the country is dreadfully burned up—the cattle dying in great numbers from want of water and scantiness of herbage, even in this district, less than any other vulnerable in these points. In the upland pastures it has been found necessary to cut down the growing maize crops for forage.

Of politics, the gallant Colonel says but little, and as it is natural that he should take his views of colonial affairs from his "illustrious cousin" the Governor-General, it is not much to be regretted. That His Excellency can drive a four-horsed carriage as skilfully as he can manage the affairs of the colony we dare say Colonel Mundy fully believes, but we are astonished that he should repeat that oft disproved lie, that the meetings at the Circular Quay consisted of only eight hundred or a thousand persons. His whole account of the anti-transportation proceedings is so very unfair and untrue that it is surprising he could have lent himself to its publication, more especially as on the general question his views are in accordance with those of the colonists.

In connexion with this subject we gave the account of Mr. Smith O'Brien's present habitat on at New Norfolk.

Government Cottage, the rural retreat of her Majesty's representative, stands amid wheat fields and gardens, on a turn of the river just below the town: a high wooded mountain, abutting in a perpendicular wall upon the opposite bank, frowns down upon the unpretending little vice-regal farm. Some fine hop-gardens are spread round the foot of the gentle eminence on which the cottage stands. The premises are let at present, because, I suppose, the ruler of so troublesome a people can have no leisure for retirement. Standing on the bridge I sketched the Government Cottage, and then, facing about, without any other change of position, the pretty Home-like landscape up the river, including a feature interesting at least to Irish readers, namely, the present residence of Mr. Smith O'Brien. I could have introduced this gentleman as a figure in the foreground, for he passed twice under my pencil, and he is by no means a bad-looking fellow for his years; but I preferred a couple of cows as more innocently bucolic in a rural landscape.

I am happy to give my personal testimony to the excellent bodily health, on the last day of the year 1850, of this political delinquent, who, having at length accepted his ticket-of-leave—or license to bestow himself where he pleases within the district of New Norfolk—enjoys, as I have said before, very much the same amount of liberty as the soldier, the parochial minister, the office-man, nay even the Governor on whom he and his friends have lavished so much abuse; for, like the prisoner, neither his Excellency nor the other functionaries can quit their posts without the special sanction of higher authority.

To say that he is without hope—that sheet anchor of human existence—is a piece of imbecility. Nor do I believe it is true. Were I in his position I should cherish the strongest hopes of some day receiving the pardon of my Sovereign, and of becoming one of the most faithful and loyal of her subjects. Why does he not send for his family? Why the complaining that "it would be the greatest injustice to his children to bring them to a country, the present condition of which he will not trust himself to describe."

There are many and excellent schools in the island, perhaps more than in any country in the world of equal population—not less than a hundred private establishments, without including Government schools. There is a paid inspector of schools to "whip-in" the minor pedagogues, and to see that they do their duty—as the drum-major does with the drummers on certain occasions of military discipline. This is an appointment which might be beneficially introduced in older countries.

On the whole, for a man under the commuted sentence of death, and whose head, had he lived and so acted a hundred years back, would have rolled on the scaffold; on the whole, I cannot think this gentleman has good cause for complaint. With an allowance from Horse sufficient for every material comfort, a splendid climate, beautiful scenery, and no want of society—for he is very much respected and very well spoken of by many of his neighbours—he is clearly better off than he would be in the occupation of furnished apartments in the Tower; and I cannot but hope that by this time he has revoked his opinion that "death alone can effect a deliverance from the calamities of his lot."

Elwin's hotel, the little rural inn where Mr. O'Brien at present lodges, is prettily situated on the left bank of the Derwent, and opposite Elwin, and hop-gardens, with a neighbourhood of well-cultivated farms, backed by wooded hills. It may be likened to a villa on the upper Thames, with a climate of eternal summer and autumn.

We now give our author's account of his visit to the Turon in June 1851.

The gold mania, so rabid at the outset, had begun to abate towards the end of June. The weather at the mines had become bitterly cold, wet, and tempestuous; provisions were exorbitantly dear, owing to the difficult transport of the supplies at this season. The Summerhill Creek was flooded, whereby the working on its bed was put an end to. In short, gold was not so plentiful as was anticipated—not to be picked up on the hill-sides in an afternoon's stroll; nor were nuggets to be dug up, like potatoes, by the bushel. The privations inseparable from gold-digging were more severe than suited the expectations of the sanguine, the ignorant, and that large class of idle, reckless creatures known in this colony by the name of Crawlers.

In my four days' journey across the Cordillera I met, as I reckon, about 1000 men returning, disheartened and disgusted, towards the township; men having sold for next to nothing the mining equipments, tents, carts, cradles, picks, spades, crows, and washing-dishes, which had probably cost them all they possessed in the world three weeks before. They had nothing left but tin pots, 'possum rugs, and a suit of seedy clothes. A few had found "some gold—enough to get great things," they said. Some had found and squandered it—others had not even made their earnings. Mortified, half-starved, and crest-fallen fellows, so able to work and so easily dispirited, were not the men for "prospecting" and "mining!" Some looked so gaunt, savage, ragged, and reckless, that my thoughts turned involuntarily to my pistols as they drew near. They were returning to their deserted homes and families in a state of mind by no means likely to redound to domestic peace and comfort. A good many of this ebbing stream of would-be gold-miners wore a sort of shy, embarrassed, repellent air, which I could make nothing, until I found out that they were touchy on the subject of a cant phrase with which it appeared they had been pelted by the villagers and upward passengers on the road. "Have you sold your cradle?" was a verbal dagger in their bosoms!"

The following is the picture of the gold-fields, and the people thronging them:—

In strolling down the works—if strolling can be applied to scrambling among jagged slate rocks in the river bed and slipping over the loose shale on the hill-side—I found it no easy task to get into conversation with the diggers. Some appeared sullen from disappointment, few communicative on the subject of their gains, and all apparently imbued with that spirit of independence and equality natural in a community where, whatever might be the real distinction in the station and education of individuals, all were now living and labouring on the same terms.

If ever there was a pure democracy, it now exists at the Bathurst gold mines; pure as the most penniless possessor of nothing could wish, purer by far than any squatter of Socialism having anything to lose ever truly desired, and infinitely too transcendantly pure for the views of those who believe that human society, like a regiment, should be a graduated community.

The present state of affairs will not last long. In another year or two three-fourths of the men now working on their own account will be the hired labourers of capitalists or companies, and the social equipoise will be again restored.

At present, here are merchants and bankers, magistrates and convicts, amateur gentlemen rocking the cradle merely to say they have done so, fashionable hairdressers and tailors, cooks, coachmen, lawyers' clerks and their masters, soldiers, robbers, quarrymen, doctors of physic and music, aldermen, an A.D.C. on leave, scavengers, sailors, shorthand writers, a real live lord on his travels—all levelled by community of pursuit and of costume. The serge shirt, leathern belt, California hat, and woollen comforter, with the general absence of ablution and abrasion, leave the stranger continually in doubt as to which of the above classes he may be addressing.

"What luck, my good fellow?" said I to a rough, unshorn, clay-slate complexioned figure, clad in a zebra-coloured jersey, with beef boots up to his middle. "What luck?"

"Why, aw!" replied my new friend, with a lisp, and a movement as if he were pulling up a supposititious gill, "only tho-tho at prethent. Our claim was tolewably weasonweative owiginally, but it has detewiowated twobly since the wains set in."

Disgusted, I thought I, what cuphuist in a rough husk have we here!

I learnt afterwards that this gentleman is a member of the faculty, and was turning over more gold as a miner than he had ever done as a medico. I recognized many familiar faces without being able to put names to them, so much were their owners disguised. Some gave me a knowing smile in return for my inquiring looks; others favoured me with a wink.

My perquisiter, Mr. B——, was doing well; he had served his time in California. My saddler, Mr. B——, looked half-starved. It was clear he had better have stuck to the pigskin; a thing, by the way, often easier said than done.

The Sydney counter-skippers generally made but poor quarrymen: many of them longed, no doubt, to be measuring tape again; and, perhaps, would have long since taken measures for resuming their old and proper trade, had they not felt sure that the employers, whom they had deserted at a day's notice, would probably refuse to engage them again.

I soon found, that in so earnest a quest as that of gold-hunting, those pursuing it are averse to the impertinent interruption of strangers. The Jew speculators and others, who were beginning to traffic at the mines, had, however, introduced one inoffensive question, seldom failing to open a dialogue in which some information might be picked up. "Will you sell your gold?" was that query. I resolved, therefore, to become a purchaser on a small scale. Had the idea sooner occurred to me, I might have made an excellent speculation; for the gold rose in price several shillings per ounce soon after my visit to the mines. At that I could have bought any quantity at £3 to £3 1s. an ounce, and, conveying it myself to Sydney, could have at once sold it for £3 7s. 6d. At present, however, I had made no arrangement for the necessary outlay.

After a long ramble over the ranges, I was not sorry to get back to the Commissioner's tent; where, seated at a little table in the entrance, our feet on a carpet spread over sheets of bark, with a huge fire of logs blazing in front, we were ministered to by an old soldier, one of the troopers, in a rough but wholesome and welcome rep

1910, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 128,000; and from the estimates of Dr. Seybert, and other evidence, Hon. George Tucker, author of a valuable work on the census of 1840, supposes the number, from 1810 to 1820, to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these emigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants in 1820, would amount to about 360,000. From 1820 to 1830, there arrived, according to the returns of the custom-houses, 135,986 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 679,370, making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period, a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland came into the United States through Canada. Dr. Chickering estimates the number of such from 1820 to 1830, at 67,993; and from 1830 to 1840, at 199,130—for the 20 years together, 267,123. During the same time, a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by the omissions in the official returns.

From 1840 to 1850, the arrivals of foreign passengers, in the ports of the United States, have been as follows:

1840-'41	83,404	1847	234,756
1842	101,107	1848	226,524
1843	75,159	1849	269,610
1844	74,607	1850†	173,011
1845	102,415		
1846*	202,157	Total	1,542,850

Within the last ten years there has probably been comparatively little immigration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier; the disposition to take the route by Quebec having yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been may perhaps, be considered as equalled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada, after landing at New York, many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term, at twelve per cent., being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement.

Taking for granted the substantial correctness of the above estimates, and the accuracy of the returns during the last ten years, the following statement will show the accessions to our population from immigration from 1790 to 1850:—

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years	47,569
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810	58,430
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830	201,979
Increase of the above	35,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820	134,130
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830 ...	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840	778,589
Increase of the above	135,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	254,415
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840 ...	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850	1,542,850
Increase of the above at twelve per cent. ...	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850	4,350,934

The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally attracts the attention of the inquirer. The following table has been prepared from the most authentic data accessible to this office:—

Table of the Area and the number of Inhabitants to the square mile in each State and Territory in the Union.

State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of inhabitants to sq. m.
Maine	30,000	583,188	19.44
New Hampshire	9,280	317,904	34.26
Vermont	10,212	313,611	30.07
Massachusetts	7,800	994,499	126.11
Rhode Island	1,306	147,544	108.05
Connecticut	4,674	370,791	79.83
New York	46,000	3,097,394	67.66
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	60.04
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware	2,120	91,535	43.64
Maryland	9,356	583,035	62.31
Virginia	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina	45,000	868,903	19.30
South Carolina	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia	58,000	935,999	15.58
Alabama	50,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi	47,156	606,555	12.86
Louisiana	46,431	511,974	11.02
Texas	237,321	212,592	.89
Florida	59,268	87,401	1.47
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	26.07
Tennessee	45,000	1,002,625	27.68
Missouri	67,380	682,043	10.12
Arkansas	52,198	209,639	4.01
Ohio	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Indiana	33,809	988,416	29.23
Illinois	55,405	851,470	15.37
Michigan	56,243	397,654	7.07
Iowa	50,914	192,214	3.77
Wisconsin	53,924	305,191	5.66
California	188,982	—	—
Minnesota	83,000	6,077	.97
Oregon	341,463	13,293	.03
New Mexico	219,774	61,505	.28
Utah	187,923	11,381	—
Nebraska	136,700	—	—
Indian	287,171	—	—
North West	587,564	—	—
District of Columbia	60	51,687	861.45

The returns relative to agricultural productions give the following results. The total number of acres of improved land in the Union is 112,042,000. Value of farming implements and machinery, 151,820,273 dollars. Value of live stock, 552,705,238 dollars. Wheat produced in 1851, 104,739,230 bushels; Indian Corn, 591,586,053, bushels. Tobacco, 199,532,494 lbs. Ginned cotton, 2,474,214 bales of 400 lbs each; wool, 52,422,797 lbs. Wine, 141,295 gallons. Butter, 312,202,286 lbs.; Cheese, 103,184,585 lbs. Hay, 3,605,384 tons. Hemp, 62,182 tons, dew-rotted; water-rotted, 13,059 tons; flaxseed, 567,749 bushels. Maple sugar, 32,759,263 lbs.; cane sugar, 318,644 lbs.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850 not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of 500 dollars amounted, in round numbers, to ..... dollars 530,000,000
Value of raw material 550,000,000
Amount paid for labour 240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles .. 1,020,300,000
Number of persons employed.... 1,050,000

The capital invested in the manufactures of cotton goods was 74,501,031 dollars; the value of the product, 61,869,184 dollars; Establishments in operation, 1094. Woollen goods: Capital, 28,118,650 dollars; value of products, 43,207,555 dollars; establishments, 1559; capital invested in pig-iron manufactures, 17,346,425 dollars; value of products, 12,748,777 dollars; establishments, 377. In castings, capital, 17,416,361 dollars; value of product, 25,108,155 dollars; establishments, 1,391; wrought iron capital, 14,495,220 dollars; value of products, 16,747,074 dollars; establishments, 422.

THE PRESS.

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the Seventh Census.

It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the first day of June, 1850, amounted to 2800. Of these, 2494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the assistant marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States amounts to 422,600,000.

The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:

	No.	Circulation.	No copies printed annually.
Dailies	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies	50	500,000	7,200,000
Monthlies	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies	25	20,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

Four hundred and twenty-four papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States, is 1785. There is one publication for every 7161 free inhabitants in the United States, and Territories.

In accordance with the views expressed in the commission with which the Department honoured me in May last, I visited, during the three summer months, the capitals of many of the important Governments of Europe, for the purpose of examining into the methods adopted for the procuring and classification of such facts as are enumerated by those Governments in their statistical investigations, in order that our own census might, when published, prove of the greatest value to ourselves, and not seem inferior to those of countries which have the credit of having paid more attention to statistical science, although they may not have made greater advances in what we esteem rational forms of government.

It seems more desirable to possess every ray of light on this subject, when considering that the present census is one of unexampled importance to ourselves and our posterity, as exhibiting our condition to the middle of a century, and illustrative of the progress of a people, flourishing beyond all precedent, under a new form of government; one whose history and example must, as it becomes known, exert an important interest throughout the civilized world. This census, while it exhibits our progress for sixty years, with a precision and certainty which no other country has been able to enjoy, and giving a reality to the past, unattainable with respect to any other people, discloses the present statistical history, and that for the first time, of a country embracing more than a million square miles of territory, the future destiny of which is inseparably connected with that of the original thirteen States. Not only, however, in connexion with these statistical investigations, did it seem desirable to avail ourselves of any improvements introduced into the last censuses of Europe, to enable us to prepare our own great national work on the best system; but for many of the practical purposes to which statistics are applied and deemed valuable, it seemed desirable to effect some arrangement by which the publication of the results of the great elementary facts among nations should be made as nearly simultaneously as possible, and classified on the same general principles, as far as the facts taken would justify, in order that, while we use every exertion to analyze society at home, we may, from their statistics, enjoy the advantage of being able to arrive at a similar analysis with respect to other nations, and that, while contemplating our own progress from time to time, we may be able to institute comparisons with the advancement of other people. Heretofore, at almost every step of investigation, the statist wishing to prosecute inquiries respecting different nations, touching the great elements of society, has met with the insurmountable difficulty arising from the different elements elucidated, and the diverse methods of combination adopted, which lessen the value of their labours, reciprocally, and in the absence of more reliable data, lead to the frequent use of one set of elements to ascertain the condition of some different set, producing results equally unsatisfactory to the man of science, as they are often dangerous, if made the basis of the political economy and legislation of a government.

In addition to the effort to effect a general sympathy or concert of action among nations, with reference to their periodical statistics, it has been my aim, in which I have succeeded, often in the absence of published records, to procure a knowledge of the exact condition of the people of all classes in each country visited, and learn their true state, with reference to numbers, and the products of their agriculture and manufactures, their social and moral condition, the state of education, the price of labour, and the practical management of the farming interests; in no case, however, relying upon information not either obtained from personal observation, or derived officially, and in a manner which can leave no doubt of its correctness. My opportunities abroad will not only enable me to effect valuable improvements in compiling our census, but it will be my aim to make the statistical facts useful to the country, by forming them into a report to be supplemental hereto, the completion of which has been retarded by my other official duties.

Another object had in view was the procuring information with reference to the manner in which the various offices in Europe, especially those connected with agriculture and statistics, are organized, and the manner in which the information obtained is made available to the government and people. To the attainment of these purposes, the few weeks to which my time limited me, and the diversity of languages among those with whom my investigations were pursued, interposed difficulties only surmounted by a zealous determination to effect the duty undertaken—one in which failure must have ensued, were it not for the official character sustained in connexion with the office here, and that with which the Department honoured me, as its representative abroad: the one enabling me to impart as much valuable information to others as was solicited in return; the other giving facilities of intercourse, and a claim to consideration, which was never slighted by any officer of a foreign Government.

In England, in addition to the free intercourse enjoyed with the officers of Government connected with statistical matters, several opportunities were offered for bringing the object of my mission before public audiences; and invitations were tendered me to address the members of the London Statistical Society at its annual meeting in that city, the Society of Actuaries at Richmond, and the British Association at Ipswich, during its annual meeting, which was attended by Prince Albert, one of its members, and many of the most distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen of Great Britain and the continent. The Statistical Council of Belgium, M. Quetelet, President, gave me a place in their Board at one of its regular meetings. On each opportunity it gave me pleasure to present a full account of the character and extent of our investigations, under the act of Congress, for taking the Seventh Census, to make a fair and impartial exhibit of our progress in wealth and numbers during the past ten years, and at the same time urge the propriety of mutual efforts towards the attainment of more uniform and useful statistical publications by different Governments. The propriety of this measure was felt by individuals who had made statistics a study, and the necessity for some action was universally conceded; and it affords me infinite gratification to state that an arrangement has been made for a general statistical congress, to be held at Brussels, (Belgium,) during the ensuing fall—a measure which has received the approbation of several of the most distinguished statists of Europe, and from which the most beneficial results are anticipated.

Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed a delegate to this statistical congress from England. He is a gentleman distinguished no less by his laborious researches and valuable contributions to the science of political economy and statistical knowledge of the British empire, than for the elevated position he holds as a public officer and man of letters.

THE PROCESS OF TAXATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Every dispassionate man who takes the statutes of California, and examines them carefully, will be surprised to find how few enactments they contain which are not positively beneficial. He will be surprised to see how far in advance our laws really are of every other State in the Union, in all that pertains to the prosperity and happiness of the people.—*Placer Times, July 28.*

WE a few days ago drew attention to this self-congratulation of California on the state of her laws, when it was our painful duty to republish, from the San Francisco journals, some fearful records of murder, plunder, and Lynch law. Such records, however, do not seem to give much concern to the citizens of the youthful state of the Pacific. They assert that they have an almost perfect code of laws, and they congratulate themselves upon their social advancement and material prosperity. To the somewhat peculiar manner in which California legislators foster the latter element, and act up to their professions of setting an example of "liberty of commerce and industry," we desire to invite attention by setting forth a few facts and figures.

M. Turgot, in his famous letter to Dr. Price, said that it was the mission of America to prove that a people can do without every species of shackles which rulers too generally seek to impose upon them, under pretence of the public good; nevertheless, that great statesman, even when he wrote, complained that in the American form of Government he found an unmeaning imitation of English customs. We believe, however, that he did not include the custom of heavy taxation in the imitative propensities of Jonathan in that day; and even we, accustomed of late to the eccentricities of some portions of the Universal Yankee Nation, are somewhat puzzled, as we contrast the doings of the tax-hating men of Boston of 1773, with the tax-loving men of San Francisco of 1852. This contrast has been suggested by the complacent wish expressed by our friend of the *Placer Times*, that dispassionate people should take the statutes of California, examine them carefully, and enjoy a surprise at their enactments, few of which are not positively beneficial.

We have complied with our contemporary's wish, and have taken the San Francisco Corporation Act, by which we find that all persons failing to take out, quarterly, the following City Licenses subject themselves to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, nor less than ten; together with an addition of 10 per cent. over and above the amount of each license, if not paid within 21 days of the date upon which each license falls due.

This is the schedule to which we in New South Wales, who are zealously and practically striving to relieve enterprise and industry from every tax which is injurious to them, ought to give our earnest attention.

CITY LICENSES IN SAN FRANCISCO.
(Paid Quarterly, in advance.)

	Per Quarter. dols.
Agents for Real Estate and Houses	50
Agents for Coasting and River Steamers and Vessels	25
Agents for Steamers and Vessels to Foreign Ports, each	100
Auctioneers, class I.—30,000 dols. and upwards ...	150
Auctioneers, class II.—20,000 to 30,000	125
Auctioneers, class III.—15,000 to 20,000	100
Auctioneers, class IV.—10,000 to 15,000	75
Auctioneers, class V.— 5,000 to 10,000	50
Auctioneers, class VI.— under 2,000	25
Bankers	100
Bar Rooms, class I.—5,000 dols. and upwards ...	125
Bar Rooms, class II.—4,000 to 5,000	100
Bar Rooms, class III.—3,000 to 4,000	75
Bar Rooms, class IV.—2,000 to 3,000	50
Bar Rooms, class V.— under 2,000	30
Boats and Lighters	3
Brokers of all kinds	50
DRAYS AND PUBLIC VEHICLES PLYING FOR HIRE, VIZ.:	
Drays with one horse	10
Wagons with two horses	12
Cars drawn by horse or steam	10
Hand Carts	5
Hack Carriages	15
Omnibusses and Coaches...	20
Express and Forwarding Agents	100
Games—Monte, Faro, Roulette, &c., each	50
Games—Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys	25
Hotels, class I.—5,000 dols. and upwards	75
Hotels, class II.—under 5,000 dols.	50
Hotels, Bar License extra (see Bars)	
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.	
Class I.—30,000 dols. and upwards	200
Class II.—20,000 to 30,000	150
Class III.—15,000 to 20,000	125
Class IV.—10,000 to 15,000	100
Class V.— 5,000 to 10,000	75
Class VI.— 4,000 to 5,000	50
Class VII.— 3,000 to 4,000	25
Class VIII.— 1,500 to 3,000	15
Class IX.— under 1,500	8
With Liquors and Wines (extra)	10
With Powder (extra)	5
Pawnbrokers	200
Pedlars and Hawkers	100
Printers (type)	50
Printers (lithographic and copperplate)	25
RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	
Class I.—4,000 dollars and upwards	50
Class II.—Under 4000 dollars	25
Bar licenses, (extra)	25
Runners, (soliciting passengers, &c.)	10
Shipping and passenger offices	25
Stables, (livery keepers)	40
Storeships and storehouses	25
Supercargos (non resident)	50
Tea, coffee and refreshment saloons	25
Bar license, (extra)...	25
Theatres, circuses, &c. ... 5 dollars per day, or 100	

These are the terms, with the graduated scale of prices, upon which alone any pursuit of industry is allowed to be carried on in the free city of San Francisco, whose citizens boast that "there is scarcely an enactment in their statute book which can be pointed out, as militating against the man who originated it." How true this boast may be, as respects the law makers, we are not now disposed to inquire; but how such a scheme of taxation must militate against the community, one proviso, in respect to the mode of adjusting the graduated scale, will at once show, without reference to its exorbitance.

Merchants, traders, manufacturers, and others, who are classed in the above schedule, and whose licenses are regulated by their gross monthly receipts, are compelled to produce a fair average of the same over the three months prior to the quarter for which they apply for their licenses; and to place an abstract of the same, under oath, in the hands of the Collector. Thus, all and every body in San Francisco is taxed; and as no body seems to complain, and all seem satisfied and full of congratulations as to their prosperity, we presume that the love of imitating some English customs still prevails, and that the citizens agree with Sir Henry Parnell's famous axiom, "that the greater the wealth of individuals, the greater is the magnitude of the portion they can spare for public purposes."

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

SOFALA.

OCTOBER 4.—On Monday night last we were visited with a most awful thunder storm, with a strong wind blowing from all points of the compass, but although a number of huts were blown down, and tents strewn about in profusion, I am happy to state that but one accident happened; a large tree fell upon the tent in which a man was asleep, and crushed him badly, but I believe he is doing well.

The quantity of gold which has been got this week is not very large, owing to the early part of the week having set in with rain. On Sheep Station Point they have been doing well, one party having made a cut into his bed claim has been getting at the rate of twenty to twenty-three ounces per day. Some parties on Oakey Creek have also been clearing from ten to twelve ounces per day.

There is a rumour afloat to-day, that rich diggings have been discovered near Bullock Flat, about eight miles from the town, and great numbers are flocking there. The Churchhill diggers are doing fairly, and I have heard of one or two claims yielding handsomely. The price of gold during the week has ranged from 64s. to 68s. 6d.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—A source of revenue having hitherto escaped the notice of the government, I beg leave to suggest it to you for the information of the Crown the framing of the new gold regulations, viz.—that all dealers, as well as auctioneers, who buy and sell gold dust, should be compelled to take out a license and pay a fee of £20 per annum at least (diggers of course excepted, upon production of their certificate). I believe this tax is levied in the United Kingdom; all goldsmiths and jewellers who buy and sell gold and silver, must take out a license to do so from the Goldsmiths, Hall. This revenue will enable the government to pay the civil and military officers the extra allowance 5*s.* per diem.

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
JUSTITIA.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—With respect to Mr. Kellick's letter in the *Herald* of this day, on the subject of a proposed bridge from the Market Wharf to Pyrmont, I quite agree with that gentleman as to the practicability of the project, and also that little or no interference need take place with the navigation, either by the method mentioned by him or by some other.

The bridge should of course be of timber, but not supported on piles; and timber piers should also be avoided, for the alternate moisture and dryness to which they are necessarily subjected, renders them in a constant state of decay.

In England, long viaducts are now constructed of timber, and some of the most ingenious works on several railway lines are their timber bridges, where, at the commencement of railway construction, they were usually of stone, and the material is now so well framed and protected from the influence of the weather, that its durability does not suffer much from comparison with stone, whilst in cheapness it has of course very important advantages.

With respect to the cost, that of course is a matter of some uncertainty, but I believe that the sum named by Mr. Kellick need not be much exceeded. I would suggest, as the best method of ascertaining this, that a committee of gentlemen interested in the proposed undertaking should offer a premium for the best design for a timber bridge in the proposed locality; to have stone piers with spans of not less than 100 feet, and an opening in the centre for the passage of vessels—an estimate of the cost to accompany the design, together with a specification; the prize for the best design, &c., to be not less than £50, and £20 for the second best. This would bring out some of the engineering talent in the colony, if there be any, and the committee would then be in a position to come before the public with some data to guide them.

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
ENQUIRER.

Sydney, October 6.

LAND SALES.

AT eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 28th October, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively; deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Berrima.

TOWN LOTS.

MURRIMBAH.—1—3. 2 roods each, county of Camden, parish of Murrimbah, Nos. 21, 23, and 24, of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

TOWN LOTS.

BRAIDWOOD.—1—18. 2 roods each, county of St. Vincent, parish of Braidwood, Nos. 10—19 of section 19, and 12—19 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Cassilis.

TOWN LOTS.

MERRIWA.—1—10. 2 roods each, county of Brisbane, parish of Merriwa, Nos. 1—7, 18, and 20, of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Cooma.

TOWN LOTS.

COOMA.—1—30. 2 roods each, county of Beresford, parish of Cooma, Nos. 1, 2, 4—6, and 8—10, of section 2; 1—5 of section 4, 1—7 of section 7, and 1—10 of section 3. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Dungog.

TOWN LOTS.

CLARENCE TOWN.—1—7. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of Uppington, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 19, and 2—5 and 20 of section 20. Upset price £1 per acre.

DUNGOG.—1. 1 acre, county of Durham, parish of Dungog, Nos. 12 and 13 of section 12. 9—18. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—4, and 15—20 of section 17. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

DURHAM.—19. 17 acres, parish of Dungog, near Dungog, at Wallarobba Creek, No. 1 of the allotments north of Verge's 2560 acres. 20. 13 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. 21. 9 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 3. 22. 8 acres and 1 rood, same place, No. 4. 23. 9 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 5. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 25. 2 acres and 3 roods, same place, No. 7. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Drayton.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AUBIGNY.—1. 30 acres, parish of Drayton, No. 1 of the Swamp near Drayton. 2. 29 acres, same place, Nos. 2. 3, 4. 27 acres each, same place, Nos. 3 and 4. Upset price, £2 per acre.

At the Police Office, Glen Duart.

MORUYA.—1—4. 2 roods each, county of Dampier, parish of Moruya, Nos. 3 and 5 of section 5, and 3 and 6 of section 12. 5. 1 rood and 24 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 20. 6. 1 rood and 32 perches, same place, No. 13 of section 20. 7—21. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 6—17 of section 5, and 8—10 of section 11. 22—25. 1 rood each, same place, Nos. 2—5 of section 19. 26—64. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 6—15 of section 19, 2—7 of section 20, 1—15 of section 27, and 2—9 of section 28. 65—70. 1 rood each, same place, Nos. 10—15 of section 28. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

DAMPIER.—71. 20 acres and 1 rood, parish of Moruya, near the village of Moruya, No. 99. Upset price £3 per acre. 72, 73. 10 acres each, same place, Nos. 100 and 101. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 74. 23 acres and 1 rood, same place, No. 13. Upset price, £2 per acre. 75. 2 acres, parish of Moruya, near Moruya, near the mouth of the Moruya River, No. 137. 76. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 17 perches, same place, No. 138. 77. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 perches, same place, No. 139. 78. 1 acre and 39 perches, same place, No. 140. 79. 1 acre and 25 perches, No. 141. 80. 1 acre and 24 perches, same place, No. 142. 81. 1 acre and 26 perches, same place, No. 143. 82. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 17 perches, same place, No. 148. 83. 1 acre, parish of Moruya, near Moruya, near the head of the Moruya River. Upset price £4 per acre. 84. 10 acres, 3 roods, and 26 perches, parish of Moruya, near the village of Moruya, No. 19. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 85. 19 acres and 17 perches, same place, No. 29. Upset price £3 per acre. 86. 10 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 30. 87. 8 acres and 20 perches, same place, No. 32 Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

ST. VINCENT.—88. 30 acres, at Tomagee Creek, near Broulee. 89. 100 acres, near Ulladulla. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

ARGYLE.—1. 11 acres, at Baw Baw, Wollondilly River, No, 23. 2. 10 acres, at Pegar Village Reserve, Wollondilly River. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

GEORGIANA.—3. 30 acres, near Wyarborough Creek, Abercrombie River. 6. 30 acres, at Monkey Creek, near Yalbraith, Burra Burra Lagoon. 9. 31 acres and 2 roods, at Burra Creek, near Yalbraith. Upset price £1 per acre.

ARGYLE.—4, 5. 30 acres each, about five miles south of Burra Burra Lagoon, at the head of Teralga Creek. 7. 30 acres, county of Argyle, on Tarlo Creek. 8. 3 acres, on Tarlo Creek, near the Sugar Loaf Flat, 10. 51 acres, and 1 rood, at the Sugar Loaf Flat, Tarlo Creek. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

TOWN LOTS.

GRAFTON.—1. 1 rood and 16 perches, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, No. 3 of section 18. 2. 1 rood and 22 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 18. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Mudgee.

TOWN LOTS.

MUDGEE.—1. 2 roods, county of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, No 8 of section 11. 2—4. 2 roods and 16 perches each, same place, Nos. 6 and 10 of section 14, and 5 of section 29. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Orange.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

BATHURST.—1—15. 1 acre each, parish of Byng, No. 1—5 of section 1, 1—5 of section 2, and 1—5 of section 3. Upset price £4 per acre. 16. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 1. 17—20. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 19 perches, same place, Nos. 2—5. 21. 6 acres, 1 rood, and 1 perch, parish of Byng, near Kyong. 22. 5 acres and 7 perches, same place. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Penrith.

COUNTRY LOTS.

COOK.—1, 2. 30 acres each, at Coober, on Cox's River. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Scone.

TOWN LOTS.

TAMWORTH.—1—12. 2 roods each, county of Inglis, parish of Tamworth, Nos. 7 and 8 of section 14 and 1—10 of section 15. 13. 2 roods and 20 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 1. 14—16. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 12 of section 29 and 7 of section 3. Upset price £8 per acre.

BENDEMEER.—17, 18. 2 roods and 4 perches each, county of Inglis, parish of Bendemeer, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 22. 19. 2 roods and 7 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 22. 20. 2 roods and 17 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 22. 21. 2 roods and 23 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 22. 22—31. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 2—5 of section 26, and 1—5 of section 34. 31. 1 rood and 38 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 23. 32. 1 rood and 32 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 23. 33. 1 rood and 31 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 23. 34. 1 rood and 29 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 23. 35. 1 rood and 28 perches, No. 5 of section 23. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

INGLIS.—36. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 8 perches, parish of Bendemeer, No 1 of section 35. 37, 38. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches, same place, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 35. 39. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 33 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 35. 40. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 14 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 35. 41. 3 acres and 16 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 38. 42. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 38. Upset price, £3 per acre. 43. 7 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, parish of Bendemeer, near Bendemeer, No. 1. 44. 7 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Tumut.

TOWN LOTS.

TUMUT.—1, 2. 2 roods each, county of Buccleugh, parish of Tumut, Nos. 19 and 20 of section 8. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wellington.

TOWN LOTS.

WELLINGTON.—1—36. 2 roods each, county of Wellington, parish of Wellington, Nos. 6 and 1 of section 1. 10 of section 9, 8—15 of section 1, 20 of section 6; 1, 6, 15—19 of section 9, 1—10 and 15—20 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOT.

LINCOLN.—37. 93 acres, 2 roods, and 4 perches, at Gobalyon, near the village of Montefiores, at the confluence of the Bell and Macquarie Rivers, opposite the Wellington Town reserves. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wolombi.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1—3. 50 acres each, near the town of Wolombi. Upset price £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—4—6. 50 acres each, Wolombi Brook, on the Wolombi Road.

At the Police Office, Yass.

SUBURBAN LOT.

KING.—1. 10 acres, part of the reserved Borrowa Plains. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

COUNTRY LOT.

KING.—2. 326 acres, near Kangarro. Upset price £1 per acre.

ENGLISH NEWS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE fashionable world has remained in Paris much later this year than customary; balls, fêtes champêtres, and divers amusements have detained the gay world beyond the usual period, which is generally Easter. Every one is now on the eve of departure; and had it not been for the chilling weather which we experienced for some time, the flight would have taken place much earlier, and the votaries of fashion would have been at watering places or in their châteaux.

The barège, gaze de laine, and gaze de soie, which, until now have been exclusively for summer wear, have given way to mousseline, and organdi (book muslin). The latter is printed, and is wonderfully improved by the pattern being so printed as to suit the intended make of the dress, such as albanaises, &c.—from those having borders of flowers at the bottom which decrease as they ascend to the waist, to detached bouquets and the most simple stripes. Seven flounces on the skirt are much worn, though rather heavy and stiff; they are close to each other, though we prefer much three flounces. When dresses are so fully trimmed at top, it is necessary to put less fulness in the skirt and to look to the size of the wearer, so as to make the ornaments of the dress proportionate. There are ladies by whom the seven flounces cannot on any account be worn; they may instead have seven bouillonnes or silk pinked, whipped in the middle, and not making the skirt too full, which will be found a most elegant and graceful dress for a petite lady.

Besides the dresses we have mentioned on former occasions for watering-places or the country, such as organdi, silk, velvet, and gaze, we must now add, for morning wear, the embroidered muslin, which, in case of need, with a coloured petticoat under, makes a charming evening dress, and is, at all events, a most elegant attire for morning. The most recherché are the embroideries en tablier, rather thick at the bottom, gradually diminishing up to the waist; a black lace shawl, and a bonnet of puckered tulle, or wide drawings of the same colour as the under dress, forms, altogether, a most elegant toilette. In fact, embroidery is used for all articles of ladies' dress: it cannot be too heavy or too rich. The *pardessus*, which have been set aside for some time, appear again for the country. They are made of different shapes, either for warmth or lightness, and often of the same material as the dress, and in silk wadded, lined, or without. This is convenient for evening.

Mantelets Talma, with hoods, are also worn: they have the advantage over the *pardessus*, that for evening the hood may be used.

We borrow from the last century for morning dresses all that is elegant and *recherché*. The embroidered muslin *peign* rose-coloured silk, braided bo which we find extremely peculiar of the last century, are now high nothing is more elegant and graceful with coloured ground, pattern whit pretty morning dress; the *pard* same material, rather tight to the trimmed with *broderie Anglaise*, or scollop on the stuff. For morning, *gandi* are worn, printed grey on a pl the patterns bouquets or scrolls; bu case simple and sober. No change place in the sleeves or *fichus*: they we described them to be last month.

OXFORD GRAND COMMEMOR

THE recurrence of a Grand Commem which occurs but every fourth year, effect of alluring to Oxford a large n persons from various parts of the kin revel in the varied enjoyments which a time prevail within her classic wal gaieties in former years were of a lim ture, and confined to a few days,

...r 15. For Melbourne: Faraway, 197 ...s, 7th, Blevenge, 509, 19th; Condor, ...rpool) 20th; Queen of England, 800, and ...ra, 29th, and Macedon, 800, 31st July; ...292, 1st, and Atrevida, 800, 15th August; ...h September; Beejapore, 2500 12th (te... Stratheden, Orkney Lass, Ocean Star, ...rom London: and Lord Warreston, 1163, ...w, with despatch.

...of the brig Meg Merrilies consists of 50 bales ...ks tallow, 50 hides, 1100 sheepskins, 2 casks ...ind 1 cask beef. The Meg Merrilies has en... nothing but heavy head winds since leaving

...k of England has had an excellent passage from ... of 91 days. She brings no report of vessels ...til after making the land, when she passed the steamer, hence for Melbourne, on the 6th inst. ...an's Bay; she brings a large number of pas... who are unanimous in their approval of the ar... made for their comfort during the voyage ...ately an accident occurred which marred the ...e pleasant passage—on the 5th September, one of ...engers named Castor, fell overboard, but the ship ...ry fast through the water, it was impossible to ...m; on the following day, another of the pas... named Johnson, was missing, and in all proba... also met the same fate, as there was no trace of ...r that date. The Marion, and Lydia, sailed on ..., and the Kate on the 30th June. The Francis ... with Mrs. Chisholm's emigrant women, also ...on the 3rd July, all for Sydney. The Bank of ...d has £52,000 in specie on board for the banks. ...schooner William, hence the 29th August, arrived ...ganui, New Zealand, on the 7th September

...FOR LONDON.—The Oriental is expected to sail to... The Alert has now nearly all her cargo on ...d the remainder engaged; is advertised to sail ...on the 16th instant. The Cadet, Ruby, and ...re nearly full; the Cambolia, and Caroline, ...ssing rapidly; the Blackfriar has a great por... cargo on board, and will have quick despatch; ...r, and Falcon, will sail as soon as they make ...plement of men.

...ah arrived last evening after a fine run ...rne, having left that place on the 8th. ...ssing upon the Clarence steamer, hence ...She (s... off Cape Howe on the 7th instant, and also passed a full rigged ship off Jervis Bay standing for Sydney. A ship from London, with news to the 17th July was going into Port Phillip as the Waratah left.

Captain Freyer will be on board the Waratah, at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, between the hours of ten and twelve A.M. for the purpose of delivering gold to the consignees.

The Mary and Ellen, Wild Irish Girl, and Clarendon, had sailed for Sydney with 112 passengers. The Australian, steam ship sailed from Melbourne on the 27th September with 40 passengers for London, 43 passengers for Adelaide, and 153,529 oz. 3 dwt. gold for London.

ADELAIDE.—Arrivals: September 22. Louisa, from Melbourne; Lapwing, from Swan River. 23. Lady Harvey, and Selina, from Melbourne.

The Derwent, from Plymouth 7th June, arrived at Hobart Town 24th September, with passengers and cargo.

The Marco Polo, which arrived from Liverpool at Port Phillip in 74 days, was to leave positively, to-morrow, Sunday, the 10th instant, for Liverpool, in ballast, and it was expected she would take a large quantity of gold.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To Captain John Davison, ship Bank of England.

Sydney Harbour, October 8, 1852.

SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers from England, in the above named ship, desire collectively and individually to express our high sense of your great nautical skill and judgment, as well as your gentlemanly courteous and considerate conduct towards all; and, in bidding you adieu, we beg to offer our best thanks, with every good wish for your health, happiness, and prosperity.

Signed by the whole of the passengers.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO CAPTAIN J. K. FREYER.

On board steamer Waratah,

October, 8, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned cabin passengers per Waratah, from Melbourne to Sydney, beg to express our warmest thanks for your polite attention to the promotion of our comfort during this and, to many of us, recent voyages.

We regret exceedingly that this is your last passage in the steam service, but feel assured that in the new sphere to which you have been appointed you will carry with you the best wishes of a discerning public. Expressing our earnest hope that every success and happiness may attend you in whatever position of life you may be called upon to occupy,

We remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,

John Currie	Thomas Ritchie
Edward Stuart Wortley	John H. Dickson
Joseph M'Can	T. J. Thomas
David Coghill	William Mitchell
Henry Brougham Loch	George Gammie
T. Zouch	Thomas Chigg
G. H. Cheeseman	Robert Brock
Thomas Newton	Lewis Brodziak
T. M. Sloman	Christopher Caldwell
John B. Bates	Ann Hayley.

TO CAPTAIN J. K. FREYER.

We, the undersigned passengers per Waratah, from Sydney to Melbourne, beg to return you our most hearty thanks for your kind, attentive, and most gentlemanly conduct during the present, and to some of us, several former voyages. We are exceedingly sorry to learn that you are about to leave the steam trade, as we are quite sure we can never meet more kindness and attention than we have experienced at your hands, but we trust your future career on shore or at sea may be as prosperous and successful as it has been hitherto.

CABIN.

D. R. Furtado	William Green
G. E. R. Lingard	S. E. Blair
H. C. Kempson	Hugues L. Demartigne
H. A. Coffee	Thomas Bartlemore
John Allan	William Lee
E. Benet	Nesbit Douglas
M. Mauritay	James M'Dave
Samuel Bennett	John Galiger
John William Roberts	David Syme
David Owens	Simon Rees
Thomas Casey	

STEERAGE.

Gentlemen,—I beg to return my sincere thanks for the kind testimonial presented me on my passage from Sydney to this port.

In reply I beg to assure you it has ever been my endeavour to afford comfort, and to give satisfaction to those placed under my care.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. FREYER.

To D. R. Furtado, Captain Coffey, G. R. Lingard, and the other gentlemen signing the above testimonial.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

October.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
9	SATURDAY	5 28	6 8	4 2	4 40
10	SUNDAY	5 27	6 9	5 16	5 49

Moon—New, 5.19 P.M., October 13.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 9,

Will be produced the drama of THERESE; or THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA. Carwin, Mr. Willis; Fontain, Mr. Griffiths; Picard, Mr. Rogers; Lavigne, Mr. F. Howson; Therese, Mrs. Guerin; Bridget, Mrs. Gibbes. Song The Death of Nelson, Mr. J. Howson. Air—The Bride's Farewell, Madame Carandini. After which, for the second time, the interlude of CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. Milanese Hornpipe, Miss Collins. Song—The Old Arm Chair, Madame S. Flower. To conclude with the laughable farce of I'VE EATEN MY FRIEND.

Notice.—Wanted, a number of young ladies to assist in chorusses; those possessing a knowledge of music would be preferred. Apply to the manager, at the theatre, from eleven to one each day; or at his residence, Wooloomooloo Bay, from three till five in the afternoon.

J. GORDON GRIFFITHS, Manager.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

THE news by the Bank of England is only to the end of June, which is not as late as that previously received, but as we have a pretty full file of papers for the last half of June, we have been able to select a number of interesting extracts, which will be found in another part of the paper.

We cannot find the report of the introduction of the Bill respecting the surrender of the Gold Revenue. The following report of what took place in the House of Lords on its third reading has evidently been mystified by the reporter.

HEREDITARY CASUAL REVENUES IN THE COLONIES BILL.

The Earl of Desart moved the third reading of this bill.

The Duke of Newcastle wished for some further explanation with reference to this measure, as he did not exactly comprehend the nature of it from the statement that had been made on a previous night by the noble earl. Perhaps the noble earl would explain whether the measure was to have reference to the produce of waste lands alone, or whether it was also to have reference to the produce of mines; and he also wished for an explanation with reference to the clause of the bill by which it was directed that the surplus of the funds should be carried to the consolidated fund,

The Earl of Derby said that the practice that had been pursued for some time with respect to the appropriation of the produce of the waste lands in the colonies was, in point of fact, an illegal appropriation, inasmuch as the income derivable from that source formed part of the casual revenue of the Crown, that was surrendered in lieu of the civil list. The jurisdiction of the Crown over that revenue had ceased, and the jurisdiction should be exercised by Parliament; and the bill was introduced to authorise the Crown to apply that revenue, as had heretofore been done, for the use of the colony. It would be so applied, whether arising from the proceeds of the waste lands or from those mineral treasures which formed part of that casual revenue, but which, if this bill did not pass, would be subject to *appropriation* by Parliament.

The Duke of Newcastle begged again to call the noble earl's attention to the clause with reference to the appropriation of the surplus to the consolidated fund. It appeared to be a mode of appropriation that was inconsistent with previous practice.

The Earl of Derby: The opportunity for such an application of the surplus may never arise.

The Duke of Newcastle: It is the principle to which I am calling attention.

The Earl of Derby: To maintain the just rights of the Crown, it is necessary that this new arrangement should be made.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Some new Gold Companies were being formed. One has purchased a thousand acres of land at Black Creek, near Maitland, and another four thousand acres of the Segenhoe Estate, and we learn from the prospectus that "The quartz rocks that run through the Segenhoe Estate, are pronounced to be the fountain head from whence are annually carried by the flood the debris that form the auriferous alluvial deposits of the River Hunter. With the exception of Captain WESTMACOTT, the directors of these Companies are wholly unknown in the colony.

The papers contain many electioneering addresses, Mr. D'ISRAELI had avowedly given up protection.

OUR GRIEVANCE PETITION BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

THE political prospects of the colony are at this moment brighter than they ever were before. The discussion that took place in the House of Commons on the 17th June, and in the House of Lords on the day following, on the presentation of the petition from the Legislative Council of New South Wales respecting the General Grievances of the Colony, were as favourable to our wishes as the most sanguine amongst us could have expected. Both Houses were evidently impressed with a deep sense of this solemn appeal to British justice. It came before them at a juncture eminently calculated to invest it with a more than ordinary interest. Just then the eyes of the whole nation were turned to the Australian colonies. The excitement caused by the enormous produce of our goldfields was at its height. From one extremity of the kingdom to the other, the subject was the all-absorbing topic of the day. From one extremity of the kingdom to the other, there was an eagerness to emigrate to these regions of untold wealth. Australia, therefore, stood in a commanding attitude; and when the eldest of her provinces appeared before the Imperial Parliament as a claimant for the redress of political wrongs, it was felt that, even by that august tribunal, her voice must be heard with attention and respect. Adverting to this dignified position, the noble DUKE who presented our petition to the Upper House "was sure it would receive from their lordships and from the other House of Parliament that consideration which its importance demanded, and which was *more than justified* by the circumstances under which the petitioners appeared."

In the House of Commons, the fact was no sooner announced that a petition was about to be presented from the Legislature of New South Wales, than the highest mark of respect which could be paid to petitioners, consistently with the forms of the House, was resorted to by universal consent. Lord NAAS, the Secretary for Ireland, on rising to present the petition, was about to take the course usual on such occasions, that of giving an epitome of its contents, when Mr. GLADSTONE suggested that it was a document of such historical importance, that it should be read by the clerk at the table. To the clerk it was accordingly handed, and by him its every word was read to the listening House. For *a colony*, and a colony so remote, and not long since so obscure, as New South Wales, this was something new, and may be taken as a pledge that the days of Parliamentary indifference to our concerns are past and gone for ever.

The only rebuff we then encountered was from Mr. DISRAELI, the new-fledged Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose official sensitiveness was shocked by the application of the word "trustee" to the relation in which HER MAJESTY stood to "our waste lands and our territorial revenue,"—the exact words used in the petition. The Right Honorable gentleman could not understand how HER MAJESTY could be the trustee of what were "her own dominions;" as if these lands could be less her own dominions under one form of management than under another, and as if the QUEEN'S *dominions*, in the constitutional sense of the term, did not comprehend all the territories, whether colonial or British, private estates not less than public domains, subject to the authority of her Crown! The cavil, however, was ably exposed by several honorable members; and even its right honorable author subsequently withdrew it, with the apology, that he thought the House would be of opinion that he had only done his duty in noticing the phrase as he had done.

In presenting the petition to the House of Lords, the Duke of ARGYLL went over the whole of the topics embraced by it, commenting upon them in a tone which showed that while he was ready to meet our wishes to every practicable extent, he was not disposed to do so in the spirit of blind acquiescence. His Grace observed that "he was quite sure, with respect to the colonies, that not only on the part of that House, but of all public parties in that country, the sole desire was to adopt such measures as would conduce to the welfare of those great communities which were springing up in the southern hemisphere: the people of that country were convinced that their interests could not be promoted by any measure which did not go to secure the interests of those communities; it appeared to him that almost all parties in that country were agreed in the principles on which they ought to regulate their colonial policy, and that policy was to leave the colonists to themselves in all questions affecting local interests." With regard to our waste lands, although he could not agree with the principle that revenue arising from public lands was of the same character as the revenue derived from taxation, the noble Duke admitted it to be now a general opinion among the Australian colonies that the specific mode of dealing with those lands, particularly with regard to the price affixed to them by the Act of 1842, had operated injuriously, adding, that he certainly believed this was a subject which might immediately come under the consideration of Parliament; and "he was not at all sure that it might not be found advisable to give up to the colony of New South Wales the management of its own waste lands."

Earl GREY spoke as might have been expected. The petition was in some respects a virtual impeachment of his own administration as Colonial Minister, and must therefore have grated harshly on his ears. With the single exception of his statement with respect to the amount of patronage he had exercised over colonial appointments, his speech was lame and impotent in the extreme, consisting of illogical reasonings and declamatory assertions. Though he is out of office—and long may he remain so—it is probable we shall find in his lordship, when the subject comes before Parliament in a more definite shape, our most determined and uncompromising antagonist.

Earl GREY's singular confusion of the Legislature with that of the Executive Government in the administration of waste lands, was well exposed by Lord WODEHOUSE. This noble lord judiciously argued that although the mother country might be acting wisely, as regarded the material interests of the colony, by retaining the management of our waste lands, yet, by thus introducing a feeling of discontent, the Home Government would do greater injury to colonial prosperity than would be compensated by any advantage that could be gained by such retention.

But of all the speeches delivered during these important discussions, the one which augurs most for our ultimate success is that of Sir JOHN PAKINGTON. He spoke cautiously, as became him; but he spoke kindly, as became him too. "Although he believed that the Legislative Council were not borne out in the whole of the allegations contained in their petition, he still did admit the petition was entitled to the *deepest* and *most respectful* attention of HER MAJESTY'S Government. He entirely admitted that it was the duty of the Government, as it was individually his inclination, to concede to the colonists every fair right they could claim which might tend to promote their prosperity and liberty, consistently with that connexion which existed between them and the mother country. *Upon that principle he could assure the House that between this time and the next session of Parliament, he should make it his duty carefully to analyse every part of that petition.*"

The Right Honorable Baronet reminded the House that two of the most important prayers of the petition had already been spontaneously anticipated by himself. To the Australian colonies he had conceded the management, arrangement, distribution, and expenditure, of any revenue which they might derive from minerals found in their country; while to New Zealand he had conceded not only this, but also the entire management and control of her waste lands. "He had, therefore, the satisfaction of saying that in these two important respects—one as regarded New Zealand, and the other as regarded all the colonies—*the Government had anticipated the prayer of that petition.*" This is as *near* a promise as any thing short of an *absolute* promise can be, that what has been conceded to New Zealand will in a few months have been conceded to Australia.

May we not repeat the assertion with which we set out—that our political prospects are now brighter than they ever were before?

THE Melbourne papers received last night contain very little news. It will be seen by our shipping report, that the population was still rapidly increasing. As the weather had been fine, the distress from want of accommodation had rather decreased, but there was still much suffering, and the increase in the price of provisions was severely felt. We observe that most of the vessels cleared out for Sydney have a number of passengers on board, and it is stated by passengers by the Waratah that thousands would come up to Sydney if they had the means. The private escort brought 54,000 ounces of gold into Melbourne on Monday, and the government escort with 50,000 was expected on Wednesday. We do not notice anything particular in the reports from the gold fields. Gold was quoted at £3 8s. per ounce.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSION TO EXECUTORS.

THE following, being the first Decisions arrived at by the Judges, on the subject of Allowances by way of Commission to Executors and Administrators, upon passing their Accounts, are published by the Prothonotary, for general information.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SMALL.

We are of opinion that, under the circumstances detailed in the Affidavit, and appearing by the Account, of these Executors, (the responsibility and labour having been very considerable, and the affairs large, and no expense having been incurred by them, so far as we can discover, which they could avoid—not even the expense of an Accountant in the Estate.) they should be allowed a Commission of 5 per cent, on *all* the sums received by them, the moneys withdrawn from the Bank alone excepted; on which we allow 2½ per cent. The greater portion of the sums collected being very large, the total amount of Commission allowed will be considerable; but it is not, in this particular case, we think, too much. The Commission, however, will be on the *receipts* only; and nothing will be allowed on disbursements or remittances, these are involved, necessarily, in the duties of an executor, and are compensated by the charge on receipts.

In general, we shall not allow so high a charge as 5 per cent, on sums exceeding individually £200; and, on the other hand, we purpose in future to allow 10 per cent. on all small sums not individually exceeding £20.

The Account, as audited, is hereby allowed and passed.

ESTATE OF MARK DIXON.

We cannot think this a case, in which (under all the circumstances) any Commission ought to be allowed. Such a per centage is for "*pains and trouble*" taken in the Estate. But we do not think that, in every case, and *always*, as a matter of course,—an Executor is to be allowed a Commission. *Some* trouble must devolve on an Executor; and the duty is not to form a source of *profit*, but merely is to be reasonably "*compensated*. Here, however, part of the labour has been performed (and very properly) by an Auctioneer, for which £18 has been paid; part of the labour was, simply, receiving £350 from a Bank; all the labour connected with passing the Accounts is, of course, performed by the Solicitors to the Estate; and part has been performed, (i.e. the labour of keeping the accounts and correspondence,) by a Clerk; to whom £35 has been paid—the whole being a property not exceeding £780, and involving nothing complicated. We do not say that, *in* no case whatever, will Commission be allowed, where an Accountant or Clerk is employed; but we are of opinion that, in the present case, under the circumstances, no Commission can be. All the other charges, having been inquired into on the Audit, and found correct, are hereby allowed.

ESTATE OF JAMES MILLIS.

It appearing to us that the Administrator here is the Deceased's Creditor,—and that there are not Assets more than sufficient to pay himself his debt,—we do not think that we should be justified in allowing him any Commission. He has collected the Assets for his own benefit exclusively, and therefore ought not, we think, to receive Commission on moneys thus passing into his own pocket. His Account, however, omitting all charge for such Commission, having been duly audited, and found correct, is passed.

ALFRED STEPHEN.
J. N. DICKINSON.

Supreme Court, 2nd October, 1852.

THIRD TERM.—The third term of the present year commences on Monday next. The following is a copy of the business paper as it now stands:—*New Trial Motions.* Smith *v.* Hughes, Australian Trust Company *v.* Fisher Attorney-General *v.* Ryan, Shell *v.* Chisholm and another, Doe. Dem. Routledge and others *v.* Combes, Allison *v.* Cole, Grogan *v.* Fuller, *Special Cases and Demurrers.* Khull *v.* Hogg, Khull *v.* Vidler, Khull *v.* Mackinnon, Regina *v.* Vincent, Regina *v.* Wooderoft, Regina *v.* Barber, Regina *v.* Brogan, Regina *v.* Sampson, Attorney-General *v.* Wentworth.

We understand that on account of the opening of the University having been fixed for that day, the Court will on Monday rise at half-past eleven.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD.

THE Western escort arrived yesterday at the Colonial Treasury, bringing down the following quantities of gold:—

		Oz.	dwt.	grs.
From Tambaroura	... ...	1297	0	12
" Sofala (the Turon)	... ...	885	17	18
" Meroo	... ...	355	3	0
" Mudgee	... ...	10	14	0
" Bathurst	... ...	656	17	23
		3205	13	5

The mails brought down from Braidwood, 28 ounces; Gundagai, 34 ounces; Bathurst, 28 ounces; Sofala, 9 ounces; Wellington, 24 ounces Total, 123 ounces.

Total received by escort and mails, 3328 oz., 13 dwt., 5 grs.

The following is the list of consignees of gold by escort:—

From Tambaroura.			
P. Holmes	48	5	0
Thomas Wood	7	3	0
E. Austin	118	5	0
Edward Jessett	80	18	0
Thomas Crellin	527	3	0
Thomas Bond	18	18	0
E. Austin	61	10	0
Thomas Jefferies	35	10	0
W. Watson (Mrs.)	5	11	0
Sarah Redgate	14	1	0
Francis Mooney	8	18	0
John Sadling	62	0	0
Henry Watson	23	13	0
F. M'Mahon	50	1	0
Price Jevenic, and Gwyn ...	91	6	0
John Walmsley	13	5	0
L. and S. Samuel	103	10	12
Jacob Marks	67	13	0
Colonial Treasurer	9	10	0
	1297	0	12
From Sofala.			
J. C. Tating	40	0	0
W. C. Preston	26	15	0
George Chisholm	12	14	9
Joseph Simmons, senior	135	13	12
J. G. Cohen	43	0	6
Lyall, Scott, and Co.	18	13	12
E. Austin	64	4	0
J. H. Asher	46	15	12
Eliza Hillier	11	17	18
Yeoman and Peters	62	6	0
Watkins and Dean	17	5	11
William Long	135	0	0
W. Nash	244	0	0
Colonial Treasurer	1	10	0
Garsed and Morkill	25	2	0
	885	17	18
From Meroo.			
J. Thompson and Son	49	16	0
J. G. Cohen	51	3	0
Morris and Co.	23	17	0
Kirchner and Co., and A. Dreutler	47	0	0
L. and S. Samuel	183	7	0
	355	3	0
From Mudgee.			
S. Peek and Co.	10	14	0
From Bathurst.			
Union Bank of Australia	569	12	17
W. Tucker	27	5	6
C. C. Forbes	60	0	0
	656	17	23

Cash brought down by escort: from Tambaroura, for J. Hitchcock, £50; John Murray, £45; John Magrath, £12; Colonial Treasurer, £264 14s. From Mudgee, for C. Newton, Brothers, £43 17s. From Sofala, for Colonial Treasurer, £275. Total, £690 11s.

DRAPERS' HOMEBUSH SPRING MEETING, 1852.

YESTERDAY'S attendance was in every respect equal to that of Thursday, and the weather was even more auspicious, not a cloud of dust disturbing the serenity of the sunny scene. His Excellency the Governor-General, with the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart and suite, arrived on the course shortly before 12 o'clock, when the running began.

FIRST RACE.

The Tally-ho Stakes of three Sovereigns each, with forty Sovereigns added, for all horses; three miles over nine leaps about three feet six inches in height; three years old and under, 9st.; four years, 10 st.; five years, 11 st.; six years and aged, 11 st. 7 lbs. The winner of any previous Tally-ho stakes at the Drapers' Meeting to carry 7 lbs. extra; the second horse to receive the sweepstakes. Entrance, three sovereigns.

Mr. Slack's Clementina, b.m., 4 yrs...	1
Mr. C. Roberts' Sultan, b.g., aged...	2

Mr. Atkinson's Almack was also entered for this race, but did not start. Sultan was decidedly the favourite, but the mare, beautifully ridden by her owner, Mr. Slack, kept well up with him, both taking the leaps in bold style. Had Sultan's rider pushed him in the last round, he must have been the winner; but he allowed the mare to cling to him up to the last leap but two, when Sultan fell with considerable force, and Clementina came in an easy winner.

SECOND RACE.

The Hurry Scurry Stakes of two sovereigns each, with ten sovereigns added, for all horses, carrying not less than 10st., that have never won a Steeple Chase or Hurdle Race at the time of starting; the public money given amounting to £20. Heats, once round and a distance over four leaps the same height as for the Tally ho Stakes. Post entrance, one sovereign.

Mr. M'Lean's Springbock ...	1 1
Mr. T. Jones' Rakish Kate ...	2
Mr. Fawcett's Crow-catcher ...	0 0
Mr. Holmes' Gratis ...	0 0
Mr. Thornby's Waverley	0 0
Mr. Row's Tam O'Shanter ...	0 0

Springbock was the favourite at starting, but in the second heat Rakish Kate, with every chance of winning, fell at the last leap, and the victory was with the former. It was a spirited contest throughout both heats.

THIRD RACE.

The Finish, a Sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, for all horses; weight—two years old, 7st; three, 8st: four years, 8st. 10lbs; five years and aged, 9st. 5lbs. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Maidens at the time of starting allowed 3 lbs. Winners to carry extra weight, as follows—for £30 public money 7lbs.; for £40, 8 lbs.; for £50, 9 lbs.; for £100, 19 lbs. Once round; to start at the three mile post; second horse to receive the sweepstakes. Entrance, three sovereigns.

Mr. Fawcett's Sampson, b.g., 4 years, 9st. 2 lbs. ...	1
Mr. Fawcett's Sportsman, b.h., 3 years, 8st. 3 lbs. ...	2
Mr. C. Roberts Vanity, b.m., 5 years, 9st. 2 lbs. ...	3
Mr. T. Roberts' Vanguard, b.h., 3 years, 8st.	0

Twelve horses were entered for this race, but only the above four started. Mr. Fawcett's nags had it all their own way from the commencement, and Samson came in amidst cordial cheers.

FOURTH RACE.

Hack Race. Sweepstakes of one sovereign each, with ten sovereigns added, for all horses. The winner to be sold by public auction immediately after the race for £20; any surplus to go to the fund. Weights not less than 9 st. Heats, once round. Post entrance without any fee.

FIFTH RACE.

Wind-up Stakes. Sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, with 20 sovereigns added; for all horses beaten during the meeting. Weight for age. Any horse entered to be sold for £20. Allowed 9 lbs. in weight. One and a half mile. Post entrance without any fee.

Mr. Harris' Plover ...	1
Mr. Beresford's Dora ...	2
Mr. C. Roberts' Vanity ...	3
Mr. T. Roberts' Jack Sheppard ...	
Mr. Drew's Confidence ...	

This was an extra race given by the Treasurer, and was a characteristic and agreeable finale to the meet. The running was extremely good, and Plover maintained his well-earned reputation.

In concluding our brief notice of these admirably conducted races, we must congratulate "the cloth" upon one of their most prominent members having, at last, carried off the best prizes. For the fine training of Mr. Fawcett's stud, Mr. Arkins deserves great praise; indeed to all the chief trainers much merit is due. This is the fifth meet under the management of Mr. Charles Newton, and inasmuch as since 1848 the attendance has increased in numbers, the prizes in value, and the racing in excellence, it requires no conjurer to declare upon whose shoulders the mantle of Nimrod has fallen here. The D.R. tent is so proverbial for its hospitality that it is superfluous to say more than that the mounted troopers and police would "touch nothing but champagne or a little sauterne." Some of the new arrivals from the mother country seemed actually astounded at the style in which the whole affair was conducted, and acknowledged that they at last had hopes of drinking the true *eau d'or*.

This evening the prizes will be paid at Entwisle's; after which the race dinner takes place; and thus will be wound up the present Spring Meeting.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the Albion Wharf, Market-street, at 11 o'clock, 150 tons Salt, and 2000 Packing Cases.

Mr. J. G. COHEN.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Fittings of the Ship Ascendant, Water Casks; at the Circular Wharf, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores and Fittings of the Duke of Cornwall; at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Circular Wharf, Fittings and Water Tubs, ex Emigrant.

MR C. NEWTON.—At Town's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Wooden House, Timber Carriage, Plough, Harrow, Iron Bedsteads, Fire Buckets, and Corrugated Iron.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects, Sextants, and Charts.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN.—At their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Gold Scales, Lockets, and Chains; at half-past 12 o'clock, 1000 ounces gold.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Sale Rooms of Mr. George Pickering, the Glen Albion Inn, King-street, Household Furniture, Pistols, Revolvers, Watches, Tea, &c.

MR. MORT.—At the Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Deals: at Messrs. Lamb, Parbury's Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, Deals; at the Waterloo Warehouse, at 1 o'clock, Tallow, Pork, Tongues, Horns, and Bones.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Horse and Carriage Bazaar 240, Pitt-street, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Carriage, Gig, and Harness, &c.

MR. BURT.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Harness, Saddles, Spring Cart, Box Cart, Drays, &c.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—Messrs. Thomas Hollingsworth Fowler, John Seymour, John Rodd, Wm. Hobbs, Wm. Westall, and Henry Bond, having submitted to the New South Wales Medical Board the necessary testimonials of qualification, the Board has declared them to be entitled to be deemed legally qualified medical practitioners, in accordance with the Act 2 Victoria.

FRAUD. In the paragraph respecting the gambling case reported in yesterday's *Herald*, the parties are said to have gone to the Glasgow *Arms*: this was an error, it should have been the Glasgow *Hotel*, in Pitt-street.

COMMITTAL.—Edward Baiik, a young man of respectable appearance, was yesterday brought before the Mayor charged with having stolen a gold ring, of the value of 20s. Baiik had been lodging for a few days at Mrs. Stallard's, in Elizabeth-street, and about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday night, a lady of the name of Allen, residing with Mrs. Stallard, missed from her jewel box on a table in the parlour, one of four rings which a few minutes before she saw were all there. No other person than Mr. Baiik having been in the room he was of course suspected, and Inspector Holmes was sent for; the Inspector questioned him, when he denied having seen the ring, which story he afterwards substituted for another, namely, that he took the ring for "a lark," and produced it from under the foot of a dressing table in his own chamber. Mr. Holmes took him into custody, and yesterday he was brought before the Bench. Mr. Nichols submitted that it was only a youthful frolic, taken out of a lark, with no larcenous motive. The Mayor said that the short period during which the prisoner had any acquaintance with the prosecutrix precluded the probability of larking in this manner. At all events, he would leave the question or the consideration of a jury.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—We have been requested to state for the information of members of the School of Arts, that the Library will be re-opened on Thursday next. In consequence of the repairs, the classes will be suspended during the ensuing week, and will be resumed on Monday, the 18th instant.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, John Gibbs and Philip Verg n, two seamen belonging to the ship Ascendant, were charged by Captain Spencer with desertion, and each sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. Captain Knight, of the ship Zemindar, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mr. John Evans, the third officer of that ship, who charged him with an assault on the night of the 1st instant. The complainant stated that, on returning on board, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night in question, he went to his berth, and was talking with some of the midshipmen, when the captain came in and complained of the noise they were making. He, upon afterwards hearing them laughing, threatened to make them laugh on the wrong side of their mouths; and, coming to complainant's bed, pulled him out, shook him, and threatened, if he made any more noise, to give him a thrashing. Captain Knight said that, with the exception of the alleged violence in pulling the complainant out of his berth, his statement was strictly true. He, an officer of the ship, had returned on board from an unseemly spree on shore, at an unseemly hour in the morning; he had then, as he had himself admitted in his evidence, made a great noise and laughing with the midshipmen, to whom he ought to set a far different example, and had only jeered at his, Captain Knight's, orders to keep silence. Some time having elapsed, and this disgraceful conduct still continuing, he, Captain Knight, had certainly gone into the cabin again, and given his refractory officer a slight earnest of what he would do if he still persisted in disturbing the peace of the ship. The presiding magistrates, Mr. Brenan, and Mr. H. Fisher, said that they did not think a case of this kind demanded their interference, and at once dismissed it.

SACRILEGE.—£50 REWARD, OR A CONDITIONAL PARDON.—It having been represented to the Government, that Christ Church and the Parsonage at the Hong Bong were forcibly entered on the night of the 1st instant, by some person or persons unknown, who maliciously and wantonly destroyed some of the fittings of those edifices, His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to be notified that a reward of £50 will be paid to any person who may, within six months, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties; or if the person giving such information be a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to Her Majesty for the allowance to him of a conditional pardon.

OFFICIAL.—The office of Colonial Treasurer, vacant by the decease of Mr. Alastair M'Kenzie, with its accompanying honour of a seat in the Executive Council, has been given to Mr. A. F. Powlett.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—We regret to hear that a fatal accident occurred yesterday to a very fine child, who was thrown by a jolt on the road from a vehicle in which it was riding with its parents. An inquest will be held to-day. The jockey who was thrown from Mr. Bicknan's Minstrel Boy on Thursday is recovering.

BAIL.—On Thursday, as the readers of the *Herald* will have perceived by yesterday's paper, a man named Howard was committed to take his trial for defrauding one Harper of £60 at an illegal game. He was allowed bail—himself in £80, with two sureties in £40 each; and, at the request of his counsel, their worships directed that he should not be forwarded to the gaol, but be allowed to remain at the lockup, for the convenience of communicating with his friends on the subject of bail. Yesterday, Mr. Nichols addressing the Mayor, said, that he found that, notwithstanding their worships's order, Howard had been sent to gaol; but not only so, he found that the bail had been increased, behind the man's back, from £80 and two £40 to £200 and two £100. He asked for an explanation of this proceeding. The Mayor said that he knew nothing whatever of the matter, beyond the fact that bail had been allowed in £80 and two £40; but inasmuch as Mr. Chambers sat with him in the case, that gentleman may have taken upon himself subsequently to alter the record of the order of the Bench. Mr. Chambers would very probably be in Court before its adjournment, when some explanation of the transaction might be afforded. Shortly afterwards Mr. Chambers took his seat on the Bench, and Mr. Nichols again mentioned the subject: his object was to ascertain what amount of bail the magistrates really required, in order that his client might take steps to procure it. Mr. Chambers said that upon consideration he thought that £40 and two £20 was far too small an amount of bail to be required of a man committed for trial under the circumstances of this case; he did not, however, alter the record, but simply wrote under the order for bail to the effect that he withheld his consent to that order, which he had an undoubted right to do. The Mayor said that if the record of the proceedings state that bail in £40 was allowed the prisoner it was an erroneous record; and desired that it might be produced. The depositions were of course laid before their worships, by which it appeared that the bail allowed was £80 and two £40, and ordered to stand as the amount of bail required of the prisoner.

DOGS.—Only about 300 of the many thousand dogs infesting Sydney have yet been registered. Thursday next, the 14th, is the last day of grace, after which every individual who shall not have complied with the law will be liable to the penalty, the minimum being 5s. with a like amount for costs. The police have received instructions to take immediate proceedings again st defaulters.

RESULT OF SALES.—R. Muriel sold by auction yesterday (Friday), 40 shares of the Union Bank of Australia (£25 paid up)—namely 20

Our reports this week have been—
October 6th, per Saladin, to California 10,000

Which at 15s. per ounce, gives..... £32,500 0 0
Add previous export £2,474,627 2 4

Total gold exported to this date..... £2,507,127 2 4

Exchange on London—Drafts against gold, 10 per cent. discount by the Bank of N. S. Wales on an advance of 6d. Freight ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.

October 8.

I have to report a continued dullness in the market for gold dust; but little has been offered at first hands, and prices in the early part of the week slightly receded, but rallied again to some extent at my sale this morning. The receipts from our diggings have been small, but rallied again to some extent at my sale this morning. The receipts from our diggings have been equal to what could be reasonably expected, considering the continued unsettled weather. The quantity brought down by the western escort which arrived this morning was 2250 ozs.

The parcels by private conveyance still are considerable, though it is more difficult now than formerly to arrive at any approximation to the actual amount. Consequent among the operations at the Turon and adjacent fields are the organised efforts now being made by several companies. Though the certain results are not easily ascertainable, there is reason to believe that the production of gold by scientific appliances will form an important feature in our mining history for the future. Already several new schemes are before the public for drawing capital into this new field of industry; and among the passengers by the Bank of England packet are one or more part es connected with well known companies, who are understood to have arrived expressly to make arrangements for extending our connexions in the precious metal.

The Waterloo, now overdue, from Melbourne, would put in possession of valuable information, in the absence of which it is hazardous to state an opinion on the prospects of the sister colony, as every hour now is fraught with changes of vast import in that province. By the issue of my next circular we shall be almost certain to receive much later advices from England, as well as our own intelligence from Victoria, which would probably exercise a large influence on the Sydney gold market.

The export duty on gold, which it is understood is contemplated, has already roused the opposition of some of our mercantile classes, and is likely to be very warmly discussed, as a measure repugnant to sound principles o commercial policy.

The amount of specie by Bank of England, on various accounts, is £ 58,000.

The prices realised at my sale this morning were as follows:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Turon Gold	3 7 6	to	3 7 9	per oz.
Mono	3 7 9			
Mount Alexander	3 9 9	to	3 10 0	"
Port Hole	3 7 8			
Tumbarumba	3 7 6			

JOHN GODFREY COHEN,
Auctioneer and Bullion Broker.

60, George-street, Sydney, October 8.

There has been a great want of activity during the week, and our sales have been limited to a few parcels sold privately at prices annexed.

We anticipate a brisk trade during the ensuing week, at advanced rates, as there will be opportunities of sending home by good vessels, of which many houses will avail themselves.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Port Phillip ..... from	3 9 9	to	3 9 11
New South Wales ... "	3 7 "		3 7 6

WATKINS AND DEAN,
427, George-street.

Sydney, October 8.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

There has been a considerable demand for colonial produce of every description, and a consequent increase in price; and we beg to call the attention of settlers to the annexed list of sales at our stores:—

A large lot of sheepskins ...	6¾d. per lb.
(being the highest price realized this season for sheepskins.)	
Bathurst cheese (prime lot) ...	9d. per lb.
Bacon and hams	10d. per lb.

WATKINS AND DEAN.

427, George-street, Sydney, October 8.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

The Races interfered with the usual produce sale, and consequently transactions in produce have been very small.

Prices during the week have been fully maintained, and the accounts by the Bank of England are such as to justify expectations of still better rates.

Tallow is advancing in the home market, and it was anticipated that our Wools would bring an increased figure in the July sales.

Next week's report will most probably be highly interesting, as some one or other of the steamers to leave England in or about the 1st August must be to hand, with accounts of the July sales, which was to commence on the 7th of that month.

Gold is dull, and present quotations are £3 7s. 6d. to £3 8s. 9d.

Freights to London—Wool { greasy, ½d. lb. / washed, ¾d. to ⅞d.
Hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton
Tallow, 30s. per ton, and 5 per cent.
Oil, £3 per tun, and 5 per cent
Gold, ½ per cent.

Exchange on London.—Bank Drafts, 6½ per cent. discount.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) 8 per cent. discount, if drawn against tallow or wool: 10 per cent., if drawn against gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 4	to	1 6
Fair to good	1 2		
Low to middling	1 1		1 2
Grease	0 6		0 8
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0		1 0
Handwashed and scoured			

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	£29 0 0	to £	0 0 0
Mutton	29 10 0		0 0 0
Station Tallow	22 0 0		26 0 0
Hides, each	0 5 0		0 7 0
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 3½		0 0 4½

GOLD.

Dust and nuggets, per ounce, £3 6s. 6d. to £3 10s.

THOMAS S. MORT,
Circular Quay.

October 9, 1852.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

	Dir. per Ann. last declared.	Paid up	Par or per share	Last Prices
Bank of Australasia..	5 per cent.	£ 40		None offered
Union Bank	10	"	25	62 per ct.
			2 10s.	½ premium.
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	10 *	"	20	£20 to £32
Commercial Bank	10 †	"	25	£35
Gas Light Company.	10	"	6	£7 15s.
Stn. Navigation Co..	10 ‡	"	20	£24. 10s.
			3	
Genl. Assurance Co..	6 per cent		5	£5 5s.
N. S. W. Marine Co...	10 per cent.		2	£2
Railway Company ..	8½ per cent. In.		2 15s.	5 p. c. disc.
Gold Mining Co. ..				
Wentworth			£ 1 & £10	
Great Nugget Vein ...			10s&£2	
British Australian ...				
Australian Mutual ...			£1	
Australasian			£2	
Govt Debentures ..				
New South Wales.....	Interest 3½d. p. diem			4½p. c. pm.
New Zealand.....	" 8 per ct. per an.		par	

* And an extra dividend of 10 per cent. from profits for the half year ended 31st March,—also Bonus of 25 per cent. in Stock, 1st September.

† Bonus of 12½ per cent. from profits added to the Capital Stock, May 18.

‡ Upon £18. And bonus of £3 10s. per share in stock sanctioned permanently by the Imperial Government, and secured on the Land Fund.

Mortgages are negociated at interest of from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The prices of shares include the interest or dividends from the last payment.

October 8. W. BARTON, 186, George-street.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Description.	Stock on hand 1st October.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 8th instant.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
Rum, the produce of sugar					
West India, B.P.	47,636	...	4,701	453	39,827
East India, B.P.					
and Mauritius.	1,766	...	101	30	1,635
Foreign States...	7,550	...	...	...	7,550
Liqueurs					
Arrack, Cape & native rum & other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated	1,857	...	143	27	1,487
Brandy	11,829	1,554	3,810	133	9,300
Geneva	9,521	...	1,554	117	7,852
Whiskey	8,183	...	325	...	7,858
Liqueurs	410	...	...	...	410
British spirits	1,562	...	108	...	1,454
Tobacco—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	lbs.
Fig & Cavendish	192,616	1,284	12,658	3,142	178,100
Leaf	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Cheroots	7,712	...	785	915	6,012
Snuff	2,504	...	...	...	2,504

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

The Wool.—The receipts of wheat from the country are exceedingly small; the transactions have been but few and the price varying according to quality; so high as 11s. and 11s. 3d. has been given for very good samples. A small lot of 1000 bushels, imported by the Daniel Webster from New Zealand, was sold to day at 11s. per bushel. Fine flour has advanced at our mills to £34 per ton; second quality remains at £30. Bran, 1s. 3d. per bushel wholesale.—Mr. Brollier: The supply of wheat is now very limited, and only a few samples have been sold during the week—the best at from 10s. to 11s. per bushel. The late rise in flour is fully maintained, fine being £35, and seconds £30 per ton. Bran, 1s. 3d. per bushel—Mr. Smart: There has been no alteration in either wheat or flour since last report. Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy: The country has been exceedingly limited as to quantity, and very inferior as to quality. Best samples are worth 10s. 6d. A cargo from Port Fairy was bought for 12s. per bushel. Flour: £35 for fine; £32 for seconds per ton; with quick demand.

Biscuit.—Mr. Wilson quotes cabin biscuit at 46s; pilot do. (round ship) at 40s. per cwt; relative biscuit, at 38s. per cwt; under of 30 lb. Messrs. Barker and Co's. prices are 5s. 36s.; and for cabin, 46s. per cwt.

Bread.—The bakers are selling the 2 lb loaf at 8d.

Sydney Meat.—At the slaughter houses the prices are for beef, 7s. to 8s., and for mutton, 16s. 8d. to 18s. 9d. per 100 lb.

Cross-street Market.—The fine weather of the past few days has caused considerable vivacity in this market. Prices have ranged during the week as under: Beef, £5 10s. to £7 10s., and straw, £2 10s. to £3 per ton; grass feed, 9d. to 1s. per dozen bundles, (by the load); wheat, 9s. to 11s. 6d; maize, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; crops barley, 3s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel. No oats arrived. A few loads of hay were sold at from £10 to £11 per ton.

George-street Markets.—Fowls, 2s. to 3s.; ducks, 3s. 6d. to 6s.; geese, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; turkeys, 10s. to 12s.; pigeons, 1s.; wild ducks, 3s. per couple; roasting pigs, 2s. 6d. to 5s. each. Butter, 1s. 4d.; cheese, 7d. to 8d.; bacon, 8d. to 9d.; lard, 5d. per lb. Eggs, 8½d. to 1s. per dozen. Potatoes, 8s. to 12s; onions 16s. to 20s. per cwt.; Cabbages 2s. to 6s. cauliflowers, 2s. to 6s. 6d.; lettuces, 1s. 6d.; turnips, 2s. to 3s.; celery, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; leeks, 1s.; parsnips, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; carrots, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; pumpkins, 7s. to 8s. per dozen, or dozen bunches, as the case may be; green peas, 6s. to 8s. per bushel. Oranges, 6d to 10d.; lemons, 3d; Rio-fruit pumpkins, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; bananas, 1s. 3d. per dozen. Loquats, 3s. to 4s. per basket.

Stock for Slaughtering.—Owing to the state of the roads, there have been scarcely any arrivals to town this week beyond the few lots purchased and reported last week. A lot of 110 head of first rate bullocks was sold by Mr. Walker to Messrs. Argent and Paisley at 70s. a head; 1000 head of sheep were bought by Mr. Argent of Mr. Hume at 10s. each. The first lots to arrive will find a good market.

Horses.—The market has been fairly supplied during the week, principally with draught stock, which have sold readily at large prices, owing in great measure to the continued demand for Port Phillip. Single and double harness horses, if young and sound, realise good prices. Saddle horses have been much inquired for in consequence of the meeting at Homebush. Mr. Bart has sold during the week at Stewart's Bazaar, 68 head, the greater part at from £20 to £30 each,—a few as high as £40 to £45 each.

Colonial Produce.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise during the week:—Grain, 94 bags; wheat, 370 bushels and 252 bags; maize, 1541 bushels and 374 bags; bran, 232 bags; flour, 40 bags; hay, 264 trusses; potatoes, 70 tons; horses, 54; calves, 21; pigs, 88; lambs, 12; poultry, 3 crates; wool, 83 bales; tallow, 218 casks and 48 paunches; hides, 857 loose; sheepskins, 31 bales and 1100 loose; hair, 1 bale; leather, 31 sides; candles, 60 boxes; eggs, 48 cases; bacon, 4 tons, 60 packages, and 37 bales; beef, 61 casks; pork, 41 casks; butter, 5 kegs; cheese, 1 case and 115 loose; lard, 2 kegs; timber, 36,000 feet; staves, 251; bark, 11¼ tons; coals, 940 tons; blacking, 5 cwt; cabbage tree, 4000 hands; wine, 1 cask.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CARRON v. COBBEN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In the above case, tried at the Police Court, I cannot help complaining of having been committed to take my trial on a charge of aiding and assisting in the escape of a convict from Van Diemen's Land.

The only evidence against me was the unfortunate female, who, I presume, was induced to swear falsely against me, in the delusive hope of relieving herself from the punishment consequent upon her for escaping from a penal settlement. I produced six credible witnesses, who, one and all, proved that every syllable she swore was false; and one of those witnesses, Captain Cooper, of the Herculean, a man well known for his probity and sternness of character, contradicted her in the most material part of her evidence. Notwithstanding this overwhelming defence, Mr. Dowling, the Police Magistrate, thought fit to commit me for trial, although another magistrate, who also heard the case with him, publicly declared from the bench that he would not feel justified in committing me in the face of such conclusive evidence. However, the Attorney-General looked at the evidence in a proper light, and at once declined to prosecute.

I cannot pass this case over without noticing an observation made by Mr. Dowling when he was about to commit me for trial, which made me feel very much for Captain Cooper and my other witnesses, as I think he inflicted on them the most unjustifiable insult. Mr. Dowling said "this case cost him a great deal of anxiety—that he felt bound to commit me, for if he did not, he must wholly disregard the character of the female, and that if he did not commit me, he would be compelled to commit her for wilful and corrupt perjury." The meaning of this declaration I cannot very well understand. Did he mean by this that my six witnesses were all perjured? as it appears to me some such conclusion had been come to in his own mind to justify such an uncalled for declaration.

I feel it my duty to warn all captains of vessels leaving Van Diemen's Land, to take every precaution so as to prevent prisoners being stowed away in their ships, and recommend them to keep a constant watch, without which no captain will be safe, and may be exposed to a similar proceeding as in the above case, and without the slightest blame on their part.

I feel particularly aggrieved at this proceeding, as I never was before in a Court of any kind whatever, either as plaintiff or defendant; and having commanded several vessels out of this port and Hobart Town, and conveyed prisoners of the Crown, under Government charter, and being well known in this city to the ship-owners and others, I did hope that these circumstances, coupled with irresistible evidence given on my behalf, would have insured to me more consideration at the hands of the Court than I have experienced.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
A. W. H. COBBEN, Brig, Triton.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

New Town, October 8, 1852.

Gentlemen,—You are in error in stating that my horse Tarquin broke his leg through plunging. The facts are these: when the start was effected, my horse and two or three others, were sixty yards or more behind the foremost horses. He got well away and (hard held) had passed all but three or four horses at the turn, and was within four lengths of the leader, when he seemed to get into heavy ground, and his leg snapped off; he had been slightly lame in that leg for five days. But there was no apparent cause, and he was going well at the moment of the accident, having just got clear of the crowd. You will favour me by making this statement in your summary.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WEST.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

By Mr J. Morrice, Eling Forest, September 30:—Brindle sided heifer, brand on the hip milking side illegible. Black and white steer, brand on the off hip illegible, trespass 6d. per head. If not released, to be sold on the 25th October. G. Charnock. 9s.

Merton.—October 2:—Red bullock, ears marked, IF off rump, like CT with O under off thigh, diamond off ribs. Brindle working bullock, snail horns, H before an illegible letter near rump. Mouse colour and white bullock, O near rump, like IYD off rump, but not legible from roughness of coat. Red and white cow, TJ off rump, red and white heifer calf by her side. Red sided cow, ears notched, 1slf near rump, S near shoulder. Yellow and white working bullock, IW off rump; damages 5s. per head. If not released they will be sold on the 2nd November. G. A. F. Kibble. 11s.

Carcoar.—September 29: Red steer, piece off the off ear, slit near ear, JR off rump and ribs. Red heifer, its off rump, R off ribs, HH near rump and ribs, like WM near ribs. Brown and white poley heifer, like TN off rump. Red steer, piece out off ear, JB off rump and shoulder. White steer, yellow neck, like JA off rump. Red and white spotted steer, M over M off rump. Red and white steer, piece out of both ears, W over g off rump. Yellow and white bullock, piece out off ear, JB off rump and shoulder. Brindle cow, white rump, MF off rump and thigh, JM off ribs. Brindle and white heifer, piece off the off ear, 888 off ribs. Red bullock, piece off the off ear, YZ and YZ under off rump, 5 over 3 near ribs. Red cow, white back, like HP off rump, unbranded bull calf by her side. Red cow, HP off rump and thigh. Red and white heifer, slit off ear, WH off rump and thigh. Red steer, white back, WH near rump. Red and white bullock, JA off rump and ribs. Yellow cow, illegible brand off ribs, M over M off thigh. Roan heifer, same brand off rump. Red bullock, RS near shoulder. Red and white steer, piece out of near ear, no brand visible. Red and white bullock, J reversed with 2 near ribs, like WH above C off ribs: yellow steer, white back, RS off ribs; strawberry steer, JA above C near rump; strawberry bullock, DIJ off ribs, M above M off thigh: white cow, piece out near ear, slit off ear, JD off rump and thigh; yellow bull calf unbranded; yellow and white cow, piece off the off ear, slit near ear, WN off rump and ribs; blue sided steer, piece off the off ear, JH off rump and ribs; red spotted heifer no brand visible; brindle heifer, no brand visible; red bullock, piece out near ear, white spots on face, no brand visible. Chesnut entire colt, star on forehead. CK near shoulder. Roan entire colt on the 29th September, unbranded, damages £5. Black yearling colt, off hind foot white, star on forehead, no brand visible. Bay mare, FF 2 under near shoulder. Bay horse foal by her side, unbranded. Grey filly, M M under off shoulder. Chesnut mare, PM and half circle, over near shoulder, small star. Grey colt, like IC near shoulder. Piebald mare, W near shoulder, H neck, near side, like O off shoulder. Bay filly foal by her side, unbranded. Black mare, both hind feet white, star on forehead, H with — over on near shoulder. Grey horse, 7 near shoulder, X near side. Dapple grey mare, like W with J under on near shoulder, like WW off shoulder; one horse foal by her side. Bay horse, docked tail, slightly saddle marked both sides, black points, S near shoulder. Bay filly, small streak of grey on the face, black points, TC near shoulder. Bay mare, near hind foot white, JW near shoulder and ribs; one bay filly foal by her side, unbranded. They will be sold on the 29th October, if not released. C. Servk. £1 10s. 9d.

Dungog.—From the station of J. Hookes Esq.: Bay horse, off fore-foot white, stripe down the face, off side under the saddle 8M. Also by Mr. G. Gorton, Maine Creek: Grey mare, about 14 hands high, off side on the neck N. Dark brown yearling filly, no brand. Iron grey colt, two years old, brand like O off shoulder. Bay filly, small star, rising 3 years, near shoulder H. If the above are not released before the 23rd October, they will be sold. T. Hanna. 10s. 6d.

Merriwa.—September 15. From Oullingral Estate: Bay horse, tailed pulled, small star in forehead, saddle marked, if near shoulder. Bay horse, switch tail, both hind legs white, blaze down the face, saddle marked, J K near shoulder, CB off shoulder. Brown filly, black point, lost tail, AJ near shoulder: damages 6d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 30th October. J. Tobin. 10s.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

(*From the Times' City Article, June* 15.)

The considerations which, three years ago, were almost derided as to the probable effects of the increased supply of gold, are now assuming a preponderance over all other subjects. The anxious pause of curiosity is latent, but it is nevertheless felt by every one, and it is easy to understand why it has not hitherto been more decidedly expressed. The landowners do not care to avow the full extent of their hopes, and to stimulate a cry from the annuitant class for preventive meddling. That class on the other hand, together with the much larger body who dislike everything that upsets routine and necessitates thought, endeavour to persuade themselves into indifference. Their original disbelief having been forcibly overcome, they seek new refuge in the conclusion that fresh uses for the precious metals will prevent any alteration of value. The remaining class, consisting of ordinary men of business, who are not affected by the bias of either the landlords or the annuitants, hesitates to discuss a subject which they have no time to work out, and on which, nevertheless, they are expected to be perfectly clear. Under these circumstances, although it may involve a repetition of former statements, it will be useful to review once more the general bearings of the whole question.

To arrive at an exact solution it would be necessary to ascertain the amount of gold and silver in the world, and the present annual consumption for coinage and the arts. This is impossible, and conjectural quantities must consequently be taken. The total of coin has been guessed at £400,000,000. Of this £150,000,000 may be assumed to be gold, and £250,000,000 silver. The annual consumption of gold is believed to be under £6,000,000.

Starting with these figures, if the demand for gold were likely to continue limited to its ordinary amount, an estimate of the effect of the supplies now pouring upon us could easily be formed. Those supplies within the few years since the discovery of California have probably in the aggregate left us an excess of upwards of 30,000,000 over what has hitherto been found sufficient for current wants and to maintain an equilibrium in the general relations of property. The increase, therefore, has been equal to 20 per cent. on the whole sum in existence; in other words, the measure of value would appear to have been extended one-fifth (just has if a 25-inch measure were extended to 30 inches), and hence the effect to be looked for is obvious. Where gold is the standard, the price of every article adjusts itself to the relation it bears to that metal. If sovereigns were twice as numerous a man would demand two where he now takes one. An increase of 20 per cent. in the supply should, therefore, have been followed by a proportionate advance in the nominal value of all things.

But signs are wanting of any such general advance. It is necessary, therefore, to inquire, first, whether any absolute test is available by which the change can be shown to have taken place in some one instance, although it may have been counteracted in others; and next, if this be impossible, whether the apparent anomaly can be explained on different grounds.

The most direct test would be sought in the price of silver, that article next to gold having hitherto been the least liable to variation. But it was long ago pointed out that in those countries where gold and silver constituted equally a legal tender, one metal, as it became more abundant, would displace the other, and that the surplus of gold would thus be reduced, and a large amount of disengaged silver be thrown upon the bullion market in its stead. Previously to the Californian discoveries, silver was the circulating medium both in France and the United States, because since the periods when the double standard was fixed in those countries, it had increased rather more rapidly than gold, and all persons having payments to make selected it, therefore, as the best medium. Its relative cheapness in France, however, as compared with gold, was less than 2 per cent., while in America it was merely fractional. When the Californian supplies came forward, the difference soon disappeared, and silver would have become relatively much the dearest but for the displacement which then, of course, occurred. When 100 francs in gold, instead of being worth 102 francs in silver, fell in value to a fraction below 100 francs in the latter metal, it became forthwith more profitable to make payments in gold, and to sell silver at the market price for exportation. In this way a large infusion of gold took place in France, while in the United States it absolutely became the most common circulating medium. Thus, the effect of the new supplies of gold has not been limited to that metal, but has been diffused over gold and silver, and hence, instead of being equal to 20 per cent., which would have been the case if the £150,000,000 of gold had alone been in question, it has been only 7½ per cent. from being spread over the entire £400,000,000 of gold and silver.

By a recognition of this fact all surprise at the absence of any very striking disturbances up to the present time is removed. There is quite enough to warrant the assumption that an influence operating on one side to the extent of 7½ per cent. has been partially rendered imperceptible by the force of circumstances in an opposite direction. In the first place there have been the effects of increased production from free trade and free navigation, the latter of which, combined with railroads, have caused a large amount of goods that would otherwise have been in store or *in transitu* to find its way to market. Next, it is impossible to estimate what may have been the extent of hoarding in Germany and Italy; and, lastly, there remains to be taken into account the uniform tendency to a fall in prices consequent upon the march of invention and the simplification of labour.

We have now, however, to consider the future. So long as there is any silver to be supplanted in countries where, owing to the existence of a double standard, it is optional for the debtor to pay either in gold or in silver, the effects of the increased production will continue to be extended to both metals, and consequently, if the surplus of gold this year should be, as has been estimated, £25,000,000, its influence upon prices could be but 6 or 7 per cent. But the period must rapidly approach when the displacement of silver will have ended, and when the changes brought about will be upon gold alone. In France the existing amount of silver is still doubtless very large, but this is not the case in the United States, and the proposed law by which the coins below a dollar are to be deteriorated 6.91 per cent. will prevent for the present any action upon that portion of the stock. In Germany the debased state of the silver coinage will likewise for a long time preserve it from displacement. In Holland silver has been already established as the standard, and cannot therefore be driven out. With regard to Eastern nations it is difficult to form any estimate. On the whole, however, we may infer the possibility of the displacement process still occupying three or four years, and that during that time, therefore, the effects to be produced will be spread, as they have thus far been, over both metals.

At the end of that period the consequences will be felt by gold alone, and the relations of property measured by a gold standard will proportionably exhibit a more rapid disturbance. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the increase of gold each year will have meanwhile diminished the percentage of alteration which would otherwise take place. For instance, the total amount of gold in the world, which is now assumed at £150,000,000, would then possibly be £250,000,000, and a production which, operating upon the first sum, would cause a rise in prices of 10 per cent., would, under those circumstances, cause only an additional rise of 6 per cent. This is a feature of great importance in the whole question, because it will constantly tend to counteract that increasing ratio of disturbance which might be anticipated if the supply of each succeeding year should prove larger and larger. It is likewise to be borne in mind that, with a diminution in the purchasing power of gold, there will be a proportionate diminution in the inducement to seek it. If the quantity of gold were doubled to-morrow, a man who is at present content to work for one ounce a week would then not be satisfied with less than two ounces.

In the face, however, of these qualifying circumstances, and of the uncertainty of all the assumed totals that have been dealt with, it will be plain to most persons that there is enough to suggest some very decided ideas as to the main results that are coming on. A mistake of a hundred millions in the figures one way or the other would only make a difference of three or four years (where the annual supply is at the rate of £30,000,000) in the date of fulfilment. Even if we were to take the whole £400,000,000 of assumed money as liable to be acted upon, it would require little more than fifteen years of the existing production to cause an alteration in the relations of property of 50 per cent.

But it is urged that the extraordinary impulse given to trade and luxury by these discoveries, and the greater prosperity of the whole world, will cause an increased demand for coin for circulation, and a vast consumption both of gold and silver in manufactures and the arts. It is difficult to see how these conclusions are arrived at. In California and Oregon new communities have risen up, numbering two or three hundred thousand souls, among whom commerce has shown an activity never before witnessed, and yet a few millions of bullion have sufficed to establish an abundant circulation, although all the means of economising it which are usual in older States have yet to be introduced. We have here, therefore, a specimen of the limited demand that would be created even by the founding of the mightiest societies, while, as regards more settled countries, it is certainly a mistake to suppose that the requirements for coin increase with the growth of commercial intelligence. Where a German peasant would hoard a few dollars an Englishman would put the like amount into a savings' bank; and in the same manner even our pettiest tradesmen, instead of keeping money in a safe, resort now universally to some establishment that affords them the conveniences of a drawing account. Cheques, bills of exchange, postage stamps, clearing houses, circular notes, money orders, railroad and steamboat season tickets—all show the rapid tendency of civilization to supersede the necessity of a constant barter of the precious metals; and it may even be questioned whether with the growth of morality and of detective skill, the danger of forgery, which was the sole objection to notes below £5, has not also disappeared. As regards an increased consumption in the arts, owing to an abundant supply, the very form of the supposition assumes a large alteration in value to have previously taken place. A reduction of five or ten per cent. in such things as gold and silver, would make little difference in the number of purchases of wrought articles, in which, after all, the manipulation constitutes one of the chief elements of expense. It is, moreover, against all experience to suppose that a large demand would be coincident with a falling market. With a possibility of gold and silver steadily declining in value, people would be much more likely to diminish than to increase their purchases. This ground of calculation seems, therefore, to have no better foundation than the other. Any increase of consumption that may possibly take place is consequently likely to be altogether of an unimportant kind as regards the great question at issue, and even if anything of the sort should be observable, it will probably be more owing to electro-plating than anything else—an invention which it was at first thought would lessen the demand, but which has increased it by superseding all inferior materials.

We arrive, therefore, at the unaltered conclusion that the Californian and Australian discoveries, even at their present rate of yield, will produce effects of a momentous character, which nothing is likely in any material manner to counteract. What may be witnessed if further experience at Port Phillip and Queen Charlotte's Island should realise the extraordinary contingencies that seem to be indicated, and if the supply of silver should simultaneously increase to the extent that some persons anticipate, is a problem upon which each inquirer will form his own opinion.

It still remains to point out that simultaneously with these changes the increase of productions in articles of food, clothing, and luxury, which has been strikingly manifested as a consequence of free trade, will steadily continue, and will thus most probably prevent many of those articles from rising in price—that is to say, although a man [illegible] might have to pay two sovereigns for some few articles, the production of which had remained stationary, where he would now pay only one, he might possibly be able to get as much flour, or coffee, or calico, for his one sovereign as he gets at this moment. If this be the case, it will be said the position of the annuitant will be unchanged. But there is something to be added. Although the income of the annuitant might obtain for him all that he now gets, and his position will be actually as good as ever, it will not be so by comparison. His income will have stood still while all others have been increasing, and, although the greater supply of articles of general consumption will enable him to live as well as he formerly did, society at large will have advanced to a much more extensive expenditure. A cottager's wife of the present day, for instance, in consequence of improvement in manufactures, wears clothing which a hundred years back could not have been obtained by persons of wealth, but her relative position in the social scale is precisely the same as formerly. If the wealthy lady of that time were now living, and could only get for her money what she got then, she would be in comparative poverty, and it will be seen, therefore, that it does not follow from the fact of an individual being able to enjoy for the future all that he has hitherto obtained, that he may not practically fall from a good income to a narrow one.

With regard to minor points, little requires to be said. Some people are still found to ask whether the Bank is to go on giving the price of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce for gold; whereas all that the Bank gives when it issues a note is an acknowledgment that a certain amount of gold has been deposited with it, which the bearer may have back whenever he likes to apply for it. Gold constitutes the general measure of price, and is therefore the only thing that has not a price of its own. It is simply receivable at the rate mentioned; that is to say, when one man talks of owing another £3 17s. 9d., he means that he owes him an ounce of gold. To speak literally of a money price of gold is just as if a person were to ask how much tea he must give for a pound of tea. Others, again, inquire if the increase of supply will not affect the rate of interest for money, which is plainly an impossibility, since the £5 that may be paid for interest is just affected to the same proportionate extent as the £100 which is lent. If a man borrowed 100 loaves of bread on condition of returning 105 loaves at the end of the year, he would not expect the rate of interest of five loaves to be affected in any degree by an increased production of bread. The same illustration, if it be applied to the question whether the price of the funds can be affected, will show that in that case also the gold discoveries can have no direct action. The recent rise in Consols is merely consequent upon a continuance of the absence of that healthy enterprise which has been observable ever since the madness of 1847. Concurrently with the increase of capital caused by the active events of the last few years, there have been no fresh outlets for its employment, and the public therefore rush to Consols and Exchequer-bills, or other established securities.

As far as regards the general changes which these discoveries are to produce in the affairs of the world, it may be hoped few will be found to question that, like every thing which happens naturally—that is to say independently of human contrivance—they can have no result but that of contributing to the march of civilization. In the first place their sole material effect is an increase of a product which, apart from any conventional value it may have had, is more beautiful, pure, and useful than any other. Inasmuch as we can turn gold to more account than sand, the world is so much the better off by finding that mixed with what was thought to be all sand there is a large amount of gold. To deplore the announcement of this fact is simply to deplore that another gift has been laid open to us. On the other hand their consequences upon the movements of mankind are more palpably beneficial than those of any other physical event ever yet recorded. History shows the constant influences exercised to induce the race to spread over the earth, so as to avail themselves of all that it offers, instead of yielding to the selfish indolence that confines them to limited spots; and whether this is brought about by an escape from Egyptian bondage, by barbarian incursions, by the failure of crops, or by political persecutions, the beneficent end is no less plainly arrived at. The potato rot and the Continental anarchy of 1848 have both caused a distribution of those who were unteachable in any different way, and who would otherwise have gone on from misery to misery, without making the smallest effort to seek a position where, instead of being a torment, they might be a benefit to their fellow-men. The British people, although more adventurous, likewise require stimulants to drive them forth, but the disturbance necessary in their case is happily less severe, and a gold mania has been sufficient to accomplish that for which famine, war, or tyranny, might otherwise have been permitted.

As to any individual inconvenience which the impending disturbance in the relations of property may cause, there has never yet been the smallest progress that has not upset some quiet arrangements that people had hoped might be perpetual. Every breath blows down a leaf somewhere, but the world is not to remain stagnant. When the return to specie payments took place in 1819 there was great disturbance, but it was nothing more than the fulfilment of a direct bargain, and it was not for those who had taken the chance of that fulfilment to complain. The same doctrine must hold good at present. Moreover, those who now apprehend serious consequences to any particular description of property can act upon their apprehensions if they see fit, and if they decline, they must not clamour against results they have deliberately chosen to wait for. Distrustful of all enterprise, they can continue to hold annuities, while those who prefer the opposite course may go with the stream, and find, in promoting the very movements that are in progress, abundant means for new investment. If each holder were to dispose of his property from time to time as he became apprehensive, individual losses would be so diffused that in the end they would be almost inappreciable, while, with regard to their future transactions, persons can make any bargains they please. It is true that those who depend upon property held in trust have less choice of action, but those who tied the property up without allowing any future exercise of discretion acted upon their own judgment, not with any desire to benefit society, but to secure private advantages for their families, and society must not be called upon to remedy the mistake. A more cheering point of reflection, however, for these parties should be that in the majority of instances it will be in their power, instead of waiting to see their incomes diminish during a life of unhealthy idleness, to employ their faculties so as to wrest from the new order of things far more than it can take away.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL.

Speech of Sir John Pakington, explanatory of the proposed Alteration in the New Zealand Government Bill.

Sir J. Pakington, having presented petitions from persons connected with New Zealand, said those petitions were all of them to the same effect, expressing strongly the desire that this bill should be allowed to pass. The petitioners called attention, some of them to one part, some of them to another part of the bill, but the general conclusion of the whole was that the bill should pass. The last of those petitions was from Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, the prayer of which was particularly directed to the question whether there should be provincial Legislatures, or whether there should be a Central Legislature and Legislatures for particular localities. With his usual ability, Mr. Wakefield discussed the subject, and earnestly prayed that the bill as it stood might pass into a law. Before moving that the Speaker do leave the chair on the House going into committee on the New Zealand Government Bill, he (Sir J. Pakington) was disposed to hope that he would save time, which he held extremely valuable in this case, if he entered into some short explanation of the changes which it was his intention to propose in this bill. Since the second reading of the bill he had received suggestions from several quarters, but principally from some members of that House, and from gentlemen with whom he had no distinction, gentlemen with whom he had no political connexion, and whose courtesy and kindness of feeling in offering these suggestions and the manner in which they had done so he would really be wanting in justice to his own feelings as well as to the manner in which, as he had said, those suggestions had been tendered, if he did not take that opportunity of acknowledging. From those gentlemen he had received suggestions entitled to the greatest weight, not only as coming from them, but entitled to the greatest weight from their intrinsic value, offered in a spirit entirely apart from party feeling, and intended to put this bill in such a shape as should be most effectual for its objects. He had stated before that his whole object in this bill was to give the inhabitants of New Zealand the best government, and the best government for themselves, consistently with considerations which must be kept in view. The suggestions to which he had alluded related principally to two points. He would, with the permission of the House, direct its attention to them, with reference especially to the very difficult question, as he had always thought it, of what was the best mode of providing governments for the different provincial districts of those colonies. He had to choose out of three alternatives, namely, the bill as he had ventured to submit it to the House; next, a suggestion, coming from a quarter to which he was bound to pay the greatest respect, that, instead of taking the bill as it stood, and giving provincial Legislatures, he should rather follow the precedent of the Australian Government Act of 1842, and give distinct municipalities, that was to say, municipal bodies with enabling clauses to legislate on certain subjects, and that they should be restricted from legislating on all subjects beyond those specified. The third suggestion he had received was that, instead of putting into the bill either provincial Legislatures or provincial municipalities, it should be left to the Central Legislature, when formed, to provide for the municipal government of these separate districts in such manner as they might think best. Those were the three alternatives he had to consider. He thought the House would see that between the bill as it stood and the second of those alternatives, the distinction was really rather one of name than of fact. As he had drawn the bill and announced

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

FRIDAY evening, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his commemorative banquet at Apsley-house, to a party of 84 gallant officers who participated in the dangers and glories of the field.

The representatives of the powers allied with England at the period of the battle, called at Apsley-house early, to tender their respects to the illustrious commander, and the same mark of respect was paid by a numerous body of the aristocracy. On no previous anniversary was there such a throng of visitors.

Before half-past six o'clock, the hour when the veteran officers invited by his Grace began to arrive, a large concourse of people congregated in front of the mansion. The popular favourites received their customary ovations from the crowd. Viscount Hardinge and Sir Harry Smith were cordially welcomed, but the loudest demonstration of favour was reserved for Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, who was enthusiastically cheered. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at five minutes past seven. The Prince was received by the noble and gallant Duke at the portico. The full band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the vestibule, and performed a varied selection of music during the arrival of the guests, and on the Prince reaching the courtyard struck up the "Coburg March."

Precisely at half-past seven the Duke and the Prince Consort, followed by his old companions in arms, passed into the Waterloo Gallery, in which the banquet was laid out in a style of sumptuous magnificence. The Duke sat in the centre of the table, having on his right his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Stafford, and Sir Harry Smith; and on his left the Hanoverian Minister, Sir Colin Halkett, &c., &c.

In addition to the Prince Consort, the company dining with his Grace on this anniversary were as follows:—

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge, Field Marshall the Marquis of Anglesey, General the Earl of Stafford, General Sir Peregrine Maitland, General Sir Colin Halkett, General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., Lieutenant General Lord Seaton, Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Woodford, Lieutenant General Lord Fitzroy, J. H. Somerset, Lieutenant General Sir James Macdonald, Lieutenant General James W. Sleigh, Lieutenant General Sir Arthur B. Clifton, Lieutenant General the Earl Cathcart, Lieutenant General Viscount Hardinge, Lieutenant General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, Lieutenant General Sir George H. F. Berkeley, Lieutenant General Sir George Scovell, Lieutenant General Lord Saltoun, Lieutenant General Henry Wyndham, Lieutenant General Sir Edward Bowater, Lieutenant General Henry D'Oyly, Lieutenant General the Hon. Henry Murray, Lieutenant General Thomas Dalmer, Lieutenant General Jas. Hay, Lieutenant General Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, Lieutenant General J. W. Smith, Lieutenant General Douglas Mercer, Lieutenant General John Reeve, Major General Sir H. Willoughby Rooke, Major General A. Money, Major General E. Parkinson, Major General R. Llwellyn, Major General Richard Egerton, Major General J. Claud Bourchier, Major General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bt., Major General Felix Calvert, Major General Sir De Lacy Evans, Major General A. Macdonald, Major General Lord James Hay, Major General Lord Sandys, Major General Sir George Bowles, Major General T. W. Robbins, Major General W. L. Walton, Major General Mildway Fane, Major General Sir James Maxwell Wallace, Major General William G. Moore, Major General Sir Henry Floyd, Major General James Simpson, Major General the Hon. George Anson, Major General Lord Hotham, Major General T. W. Taylor, Major General E. B. Buckley, Major General Edward Byam, Major General Berkeley Drummond, Colonel Henry Dawkins, Colonel Michael Childers, Colonel C. Allix, Colonel Thomas Wildman, Colonel the Hon. Hely Hutchinson, Colonel G. W. Horton, Colonel James C. Chatterton, Colonel C. F. R. Lascelles, Colonel Thomas Read, Colonel A. K. Clark Kennedy, Colonel E. C. Whinyates, Colonel John Oldfield, Colonel Everard Bouverie, Colonel Lord Rokeby, Colonel Thomas Marton, Colonel C. Diggle, Colonel John Cox, Colonel Edward Keane, Colonel the Right Hon. George Lionel Dawson Damer, Colonel R. H. Cook, Colonel the Earl of Amarle, Colonel John Enoch, Colonel George Wilkins, &c. &c.

The table was laid out in the most splendid manner, and presented the same aspect as on former years. [illegible]

After dinner, the Noble Duke called on his gallant friends to fill their glasses, and the command having been complied with, the Duke rose, and gave "The Queen." The toast was drunk upstanding, with three times three. Band—The National Anthem.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert next rose, and said—Gentlemen, I have only to give you "The health of the Noble Duke, our distinguished host, and to express a feeling, in which I am sure you will join with me, of my delight and satisfaction in seeing our illustrious host in such excellent health and spirits on the present occasion. (Loud cheering.) The toast was drunk with three times three, the Band playing "See the conquering hero comes."

The Duke of Wellington, on rising, said there was no occasion to remind the public of bygone transactions, but of this he was confident, that should an emergency arise, of which, he was happy to say, there was no prospect at present, the Officers and Army would do their duty as they had done before. He begged to propose "The health of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." Band—"The Coburg March." The toast being duly honoured—

His Royal Highness Prince Albert said—Gentlemen, I am thankful to the noble Duke, and I assure him that I highly appreciate the the honour of being associated with you on this remarkable anniversary. (Cheers.)

The Duke next gave "The memory of those who fell at the battle of Waterloo." This toast was drunk in solemn silence.

His Grace afterwards rose, and in an excellent speech proposed "The Cavalry that fought at Waterloo." He spoke in most complimentary terms of the services of that branch of the service. He said he saw an old friend (turning to the Marquis of Anglesey) near him who had greatly distinguished himself with the Cavalry on that day, and it afforded him great satisfaction to see him so full of health and spirits. With the toast he would join the Marquis of Anglesey. (Cheers.) Band—"Cavalry march."

The Marquis of Anglesey, in reply, said he begged to return his thanks to his gallant comrades for the manner they had drunk his health. Often as he had had the honour of meeting them, never did he experience the happiness he felt at the present moment to see their illustrious chief still possessing that power of mind which carried him through with all his triumphs. (Cheers.) This was the thirty-seventh anniversary, and long might we see him—long might he be spared to remain the admiration and glory of his country—(loud cheers)—to enjoy all the honours conferred on him. (Continued cheering.) The noble Marquis having repeated his thanks for their kindness, resumed his seat amidst warm applause.

The Duke of Wellington, after a few remarks bearing testimony to the great services of the Foot Guards, gave "The Foot Guards at Waterloo and Sir Peregrine Maitland;" his Grace turned round to Sir Peregrine and said to the gallant General in a loud voice, "Your good health." Band—"The British Grenadiers."

General Sir Peregrine Maitland briefly returned thanks.

The Duke then proposed "The Artillery at the Battle of Waterloo," with which he associated the name of Sir Hugh Ross. (Cheers.)

Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., briefly acknowledged the toast.

The Duke, in proposing the next toast, "The Infantry of the Line of Waterloo," said he had been an eye-witness of their great efficiency on that occasion, and he was confident that, whenever their services might be required, they would faithfully discharge their duty. With the toast he would name Lord Seaton. (Cheers.) Band—"Quick step."

Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., returned the noble Duke his grateful thanks for the honour done the Infantry of the Line, and for the mentioning of his own name in conjunction with that branch of the Service.

The Duke next rose and said, among the most difficult duties attached to the Army, there was none more so than that imposed on the Staff. He proposed the "Staff Officers at Waterloo, and the Earl Cathcart."

Lieutenant-General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., replied in a few words.

The Duke now rose, and said, the country was very strong when the great battle was fought which they were then commemorating, for the whole of the Sovereigns of Europe were allied with us. Among the Armies of those Sovereigns none had dons more service, both in Flanders and the Peninsula, than the Hanoverian Army. He had on his left a distinguished friend who served with him on that occasion; and he begged to give "The Hanoverian Army and the Count Kielmansegge." (Cheers.)

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge, in a very eloquent speech, thanked the Noble Duke and the gallaut Officers for the compliment paid to the Hanoverian Army. There was not a man in the Hanoverian Army that would not follow the example set them by British valour, and the Great Captain that had led them to victory. They might be assured his countrymen would feel proud to learn the high opinion given of them by the greatest General of his time. (Cheers.)

The Duke then said, he always at those meetings was proud to acknowledge the great services rendered by the Prussian army at Waterloo. Indeed, he could not speak too highly of the advantages which followed upon their operations. He saw his old friend Viscount Hardinge at the table, to whom important duties in connexion with the Prussian army were entrusted. The result proved the diligence and ability of his noble and gallant friend on a very delicate duty. He would, therefore, give them "The Prussian Army and Viscount Hardinge."

Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., in reply, said he was proud on all occasions to obtain the approbation of the Duke. He could only say that the reliance of Marshal Blucher was chiefly on the good faith and confidence he had in the noble Duke and the British army. After a few further observations, the gallant Viscount concluded by thanking the company for the honour done to himself and to the army of Prussia.

The Duke next gave "The King's German Legion at Waterloo and Sir Colin Halkett."

General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., briefly returned thanks.

The Duke next proposed, "General the Earl of Stafford's, health," and spoke in high terms of his gallant services at Waterloo.

General the Earl of Strafford, in rising, said he saw around him many brother officers to whom he was much indebted, and to the value of the men and the officers the success of the day was looked forward to by the noble duke. He returned them his grateful thanks for the kindness they had shown him in return.

The Duke said, they had amongst them a gallant soldier and a valued officer, who had returned from a most arduous and efficient service. He (the duke) was fully aware of the harassing and annoying circumstances that officers had to contend with, in not having a sufficient force to bring against hostile barbarians in a country abounding in woods and forests, and a rocky and mountainous land. He (the Duke) was satisfied that, like his predecessors, he had great and almost insurmountable difficulties to contend with, in also an enemy's country, the whole of the treacherous inhabitants hostile to him. He (the Duke) would propose "The health of Sir Harry Smith."

The toast was loudly cheered. When the applause had subsided,

Major General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B., rose, and in an energetic speech expressed his deep sense of the kindness of the gallant Duke, and the satisfaction he felt that his services had his approbation. The gallant officer said he had been graciously received by her Majesty, the Duke, and by his country on his return. He concluded by thanking the All-wise Dispenser of Good that he had been spared to meet them again under the roof of their illustrious Captain. The gallant General was loudly cheered during his speech.

It being half-past ten, the Duke and His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the gallant veterans now left the gallery for the saloon, where coffee and tea was served. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after taking his farewell of his Grace, left at a quarter to eleven o'clock; immediately afterwards the venerable and gallant band separated. The Duke, soon after the departure of the Prince Consort, [illegible] of Salisbury's ball.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SHIPOWERS.—Within the last few days the Government has given a practical proof of its conviction that the British shipowner requires no protection. We allude to the fact that the Ticonderoga, an American vessel of 1100 tons register, has been chartered by the Government emigration commissioners to take out emigrants to Australia from this port. Some persons assert that this employment of a foreign vessel was an act of necessity, resulting from the scarcity of suitable British ships; others state that a preference to the Ticonderoga because her owners accepted a rather lower sum per head for the emigrants than a British owner would take; but whichever version be the correct one, it is a proof that our shipowners are fully and profitably occupied, and that the Derby Government is not inclined to afford them any large amount of protection. It is stated indeed, that the complaints have been made at head quarters about this employment of an American vessel for such a purpose, and that a promise has been given that the act should not be repeated; but this we can scarcely credit. The Colonial Secretary has repeatedly declared that the emigration fund belongs to the Australian colonies, and that he is bound to expend it in the way most conducive to their interests: and if American vessels can be obtained to take out emigrants at a cheaper rate than British vessels will take them for, how could he justify himself to the colonists for systematically going to the dearer market? As an additional proof of the great demand which exists for large vessels at the present moment, we may state that the Birmingham, a fine ship of 2000 tons register, which had been lying up, in want of a purchaser, for the last twelve months, has been bought, and is being refitted, to carry emigrants to Australia.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLANDS.—The Society for assisting emigration from the highlands and islands of Scotland is actively employed in carrying on their operations. The committee have adopted Mrs. Chisholm's excellent plan of advancing loans to the emigrants, by which the subscriptions are available to a much larger extent than by the operations of any other mode. The Queen has made a liberal donation of £300 to the society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with a donation of a hundred guineas, has become the President. It is expected that in the course of the next month or six weeks, upwards of a thousand highland emigrants will be despatched to Australia from Liverpool and Glasgow. A more eligible class of people could not be found.

ARRIVALS OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA—That have been announced within the last ten days have, as might be expected, give additional impetus to Australian gold-mining enterprise, which is now becoming better understood, both by companies and the public, in proof which we would refer to the prospectus put forth by a new company, entitled the New South Wales Gold Mines, the advertisement of which appears in our columns of this day. Not only is the direction of this company unquestionable in point of respectability, but it contains elements of the requisite character by which alone success can be insured. We allude to the presence on its directions of a gentleman of high standing and long practical experience in Australia, Captain R. M. Westmacott, F.G.S., M.R.G.S., son of our talented countryman, Sir Richard Westmacott. This gentleman has been officially connected with the colony for upwards of twenty years, as aide-de-camp to the governor, and afterwards as commissioner of crown lands in Australia, has lately returned to England for the purpose of organising a company for carrying on operations as they ought to be done; and when the known ability of this gentleman, his high reputation, and admitted knowledge, is considered, it must at once be clear that no mistake is likely to arise by a direction so well piloted. Captain Westmacott is not a man likely to be imposed upon, nor to lead others into rash or unconsidered proceedings. The agents in the colony (some of the first men in Sydney) are of his own especial selection, and the company's interests are sure to be carefully protected. We find that this undertaking has acquired the sobriquet of "Captain Westmacott's Company," and we think they could hardly desire a better title. When we observe on the direction such names as the Hon. H. Fitzroy, the Hon. Colonel Fane, Mr. Mostyn (a gentleman of great practical mining knowledge), &c., we have no hesitation in saying that it is altogether one of the best organised and most practical specimens of gold mining companies that has yet appeared.—*Sunday Times.*

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—All letters and newspapers for the Australian colonies will, hereafter, be forwarded by the Mail Steam Packet, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent. Letters will be liable to a postage of 1s., when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, letters of greater weight being charged in proportion according to the scale of weight for charging inland letters, which postage must be paid in advance. Newspapers will be conveyed free from charge. They may be forwarded, however, by any other vessels; postage pre-paid. Letters 8d., under half-an-ounce; newspapers 1d., which must in either case be posted within a week after publication.

NAPOLEON'S SON.—Time brings about many strange events, and not the least singular one, in these days of change, is the fact that the only living son of the Emperor Napoleon should be at the present moment Ambassador from France to the Court of England. We presume we are not mistaken in regarding the Count Waleski, who last week had an interview with Queen Victoria in the capacity of French Ambassador as the child referred to in the following interesting passage from Lamartine's "History of the Restoration." Describing the brief sojourn of Napoleon at Fontainbleau after the entry of the Allies into Paris, he says—"While victory and indifference thus removed from him the wife which policy had given him, but which Empire could not attach to him, adversity brought back to him at Fontainebleau a young and beautiful foreigner, whose love neither defeat nor exile could extinguish. Among the numerous and fugitive objects of his capricious and illegitimate attachments, Napoleon had loved once perhaps with a tender and durable passion. At the summit of his success and glory, at a fete at Warsaw, the beauty of a young Polish lady, intoxicated with enthusiasm for his name, had made a lively impression on him. She was the young wife of a noble Sarmatian already advanced in years. She shone, for the first time, amid the pomps of a Court. She adored in Napoleon—as what Pole then did not?—genius, victory, and the fallacious hope of the independence of her country. Her countenance beamed with the adoration she internally felt. Napoleon saw her, understood her, loved her. Long resistance, violent struggles between passion and duty, and tears fanned the flame into a passion. The Emperor carried off the Countess Walcski from her husband, from her country. He conveyed her to his camps, and to his conquered capitals. A son was born—the result of this attachment. A handsome residence in Paris, often visited at night by Napoleon, concealed from public view the ever impassioned mother of his child. Adversity rendered her fault almost sacred, and his love more dear to her. She wished, by devoting herself to the exile, to atone for her weakness for the conqueror of Europe. She wrote to Napoleon to ask for an interview, and to offer to accompany him wherever misfortune might lead him. He consented to the interview, and the last night but one which preceded the departure of the Emperor from Fontainebleau, the young wife was introduced by a back staircase into a room adjoining the bedroom of her lover. The confidential valet announced to his master the arrival of her whom he had consented to receive. Napoleon was plunged in that kind of dreamy stupor which had overcome him since his fall. He answered, that he would shortly call her, who, on his account, had braved modesty and adversity. The young lady, in tears, waited in vain the greater part of the night. He called her not. She heard him, nevertheless, walking in his room. The attendant again reminded his master of his visitor. 'Wait a little longer,' said the Emperor. At length the night having passed away, and day bespeaking, the secret interview being revealed; when the young woman repulsed, dejected, and offended was re-conducted, in tears, to her carriage by the witness of her last adieu. Whether it was that Napoleon had lost all sense of feeling in the agitation of his mind, or that he was ashamed to appear as the cast down captive before her who had loved him as the victor and sovereign of Europe, he evidently had no compassion for her devotion. When the confidential servant entered his chamber in the morning, and described the hopes, the fears, and shame of the Countess Waleski, 'Ah!' said he, 'it is humiliating for her as well as myself; but the hours passed away without my being aware of them. I had something here,' he added, touching his forehead with his finger. Despair, which softens the hearts of other men, rendered his head and frigid."

IGNORANCE OF GREAT PHYSICAL TRUTHS.—How few men really believe that they sojourn on a whirling globe, and that each day and year of life is measured by its revolutions, the labour and repose of every race of beings. How few believe that the great luminary of the firmament, whose restless activity they daily witness, is an immovable star, controlling, by its solid mass, the primary planets which compose our system, and forming the gnomon of the great dial which measures the thread of life, the tenure of empires, and the great cycles of the world's change. How few believe that each of the millions of stars—those atoms of light which the telescope can scarcely descry—is the centre of planetary systems that may equal, if not surpass, our own. And how very few believe that the solid pavement of the globe, upon which they nightly slumber, is an elastic crust, imprisoning fires that have often burst forth in tremendous energy, and are at this very instant struggling to escape—now finding their way in volcanic fires—now heaving and shaking the earth—now upraising islands and continents, and gathering strength for that final outburst which is to usher in the new heavens and the new earth, "wherein dwelleth righteousness."

REMITTANCES TO AND FROM EMIGRANTS.—Within the past few years, a system of foreign exchanges has been perfected in this country, by which the smallest sum of money can be remitted either way across the Atlantic, with perfect security and the greatest despatch. Drafts are drawn as low as 1s. sterling, which are cashed in any part of Great Britain or the United States. This, to emigrants who wish to bring over their money without fear of loss or to residents here who wish to remit, small sums to their relatives or friends in Europe, to enable them to come to this country, is of vast importance, as it guarantees them against loss; that is, when the drafts are good. This is, therefore, the great point at issue. To obtain drafts of undoubted credit and security is the first thing to be considered. There are dozens of drawers on both sides of the Atlantic, all of whom have their friends, who place more or less confidence in the character of the bills drawn. We have no doubt they are all sound and solvent. We know nothing now to the contrary. The drafts can be obtained in any city in the Union, for any amount, from 1s. sterling, upwards, drawn upon some place in Europe; and drafts can be obtained in various European cities payable in any city of the United States.—*Abridged from the New York Herald.*

COMFORTS OF CHILDREN.—Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbours, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth-defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye.—*Coleridge.*

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPRING EXHIBITION.

THE Committee beg to announce that the SPRING EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at the Botanic Garden, on TUESDAY, the 12th October instant.

Members, and parties holding members' transferable tickets, and ladies and children introduced by a member, will be admitted at *Two* o'clock; ladies, so introduced, upon payment of One Shilling each; and children Sixpence each.

All other persons will be admitted at half-past three o'clock—by tickets which will be charged for as follows:—

If purchased prior to the day of Exhibition, One Shilling each.

If purchased at the Gate, One Shilling and Sixpence each.

Children, in any case, Sixpence each.

Tickets may be purchased, and all information relative to the Exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, Wynyard-terrace. Tickets may also be had of Messrs. Ford, Piddington, Moffit, and Sands and Kenny, stationers; and of Mr. Macdonald, fruiterer, George-street.

447 W. G. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

THE TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £40,000.

In 40,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, five shillings per share.

President.

George A. Lloyd, Esq.

Directors.

David Jones, Esq.
E. C. Weekes, Esq.
Joseph Thompson, Jun., Esq.
A. Fairfax, Esq.
A. Foss, Esq.
G. W. Allen, Esq.
Samuel Hebblewhite, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Allen and Son.

Bankers.

Commercial Banking Company.

Hon. Secretary.

Samuel Hebblewhite, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

THREE months ago a company was formed in Sydney for the purpose, amongst others, of purchasing and working a Rich Quartz Vein discovered in the neighbourhood of the Lower Turon. Arrangements were at once made for dispatching competent persons to ascertain and report on the richness of the claim. These reports were sufficiently satisfactory to induce the Provisional Committee to conclude on their own responsibility the negociation then on foot with the original claimants, and the vein became duly transferred to, and is now held by, trustees on behalf of this Company, which was originally composed of a few individuals, under the impression that a limited capital would be sufficient to work the mine. A Deed of Settlement, as prepared by the Solicitors of the Company, was submitted to a general meeting of the Shareholders, adopted and signed, appointing the above-named gentlemen first Directors of the Company.

It is unnecessary to enter into detail respecting the subsequent acts of the directors. Suffice it to say that every week has added to the evidence they possessed of the amazing richness of this mine. Portions of the quartz, selected indiscriminately from the ridge, having been forwarded to Sydney and tested by practical assayers, have yielded gold to an extent which has not only startled the Directors, but which, if published, would scarcely be credited.

Independently of the facts brought under the directors' notice by their own experiments, disinterested parties have spoken of this Claim in the highest terms, and the Assistant Gold Commissioner gives his opinion of its value in the strongest language, in his original report on the subject to the Chief Gold Commissioner.

In the early part of last month, the directors were fortunate enough to secure the services of a gentleman lately arrived from Mexico, where he had been engaged for many years in mining pursuits, with whom they entered into an arrangement to proceed to the Turon, survey and report on the auriferous Quartz Vein on the Company's Claim, and the best mode of working the same. This gentleman has returned to town, and his report fully confirms previous statements. He excavated nine feet, and quarried out a block of quartz so large that it cannot, in the present state of the roads, be conveyed to Sydney, bearing indications of gold as rich as previous samples, which yielded at the rate of £1400 sterling per ton. The character of the quartz upon this claim is of the best description, being thoroughly impregnated with gold, and so equally distributed as to be perceptible to the naked eye on all sides, but when brought under the influence of a powerful lens, it is found to pervade the whole mass. From the report of this gentleman and informaton obtained at frequent interviews, the Directors have satisfied themselves the present capital of the Company is not sufficient for the proper working of this mine; and as they have been frequently applied to for shares, which they could not supply, a meeting of the Company was held at the Royal Hotel on Thursday, the 23rd instant. When it was resolved—

"To increase the capital of the Company to 40,000 shares of 20s. each, and to offer 20,000 shares to the public for sale; such offer only to remain open one month, at the expiration of which the shares unapplied for to be appropriated as the Directors may decide."

In accordance with the above resolution, the public are invited to apply for any portion of the 20,000 shares now offered for sale.

The declared objects of the Company are—
To extract gold from quartz veins,
To work alluvial soil,
To purchase gold.

Towards the first of these objects they possess the rich vein already alluded to, and have the first claim to two others adjoining, making in all one mile and a half of quarts.

The second of these objects is not engaging their attention at present.

The third object they are already acting upon, so that the capital of the Company may never be unproductive.

Application is being made to the Legislative Council for an Act to limit the liability of the shareholders.

It will be seen by the above that the Directors are quite alive to the importance of employing the capital of the Company, at the same time fully resolved to expend it judiciously and economically. Further particulars may be ascertained from any of the Directors, and parties desirous of obtaining shares are requested to make early application: they will be required to pay a deposit of 5s. per share as soon as the shares are allotted, and the balance whenever the calls are made.

The Deed of Settlement lies at the office of the Solicitors to the Company, where it may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES to be addressed to the office of Samuel Hebblewhite, Esq., Hon. Sec., next door to the Town Hall, York-street.

To the Board of Directors of the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares of £1 each in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the first instalment thereon, viz., five shillings per share, at the time specified in your letter of allotment.

Name,
Address,
Reference,

Printed forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, or any of the Directors.

THE MAILS! THE MAILS!—The public are respectfully informed that the mail coaches are now running daily from Sydney to Bathurst and the Turon.

Booking-office, Mrs. M. Titteron's, White Horse Cellar, George-street, Sydney.

Fourteen pounds of luggage allowed each passenger; all over to be paid for at the rate of sixpence per pound.

Messrs. PERRY and ROTTON, Contractors.

Penrith, September 18. 6980

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITT-STREET.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the *School-room* adjoining the Congregational Church, on Sabbath Morning next, the 10th October instant, at 11 o'clock.

There will be no service in the evening.

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AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

A MEETING of policy-holders in the above Company will be held at the Royal Hotel, This Day, Saturday, 9th day of October, 1852, at three o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on the 11th ultimo. 571

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

IT having been represented to me that notwithstanding the Notices which have been published on the spot, and affixed at different parts of the A. A. Company's Gold Fields, on the Peel River, of the workings having been closed, and the issue of Licenses discontinued from the first of the present month—Persons have assembled in considerable numbers for the purpose of digging, searching for, and removing the Gold from the Company's Land, alleging that no Notice of the discontinuance of the issue of Licenses had been given through the Press, it is therefore hereby intimated for the more ample information of the public, that until further orders, no more Licenses to dig for Gold on the Company's Land will be issued, and parties are accordingly warned not to intrude for that purpose on the Company's Peel River Estate, on pain of incurring the penalties of the Law.

A. W. BLANE, Deputy-Governor.
A. A. Company's Office,
Stroud, September 29. 255

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned is the Agent of the above Company, and will receive proposals for Life Policies.

The necessary forms can be had on application.

LOUIS BARBER,
1546 Circular Quay.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

LIFE AGENCY.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Bartholomew-lane, London.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Established, by Act of Parliament, 1824.

PRESIDENTS:

Samuel Gurney, Esq.; Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

DIRECTORS:

George H. Barnett, Esq. — Wm. Gladstone, Esq.
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P. — John Irving, Esq.
Louis Lucas, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Sir George Carroll.
The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson. — Baron L. De Rothschild, M.P.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
Charles Gibbes, Esq. — Oswald Smith, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Jun., Esq. — Melvil Wilson, Esq.

THIS COMPANY offers to Insurers, amongst other advantages, the following, viz.:—

First. Participation in the profits of the Company, which are declared and divided every fifth year.

Secondly. The security offered by an old established Company, possessing so extensive a capital as £5,000,000 sterling, which is alone answerable for the losses which may occur, *giving it a decided advantage over that other class of offices* which proceed on the principle of mutual assurance, and where every individual who assures is liable as a partner.

Thirdly. The guarantee afforded by the immediate management of the above Board of Directors, that honour and liberality will characterise all the transactions of the Company.

N.B.—The undersigned holds a Power of Attorney from the Directors of this Company, and, as their authorised Agent, will effect Insurances to the extent of £2000 sterling for the whole of life, or for a shorter period. Claims to the extent of £1000 will be payable at the Office of the Agent within three months after satisfactory proof of death; and when the sum assured is in excess of that amount, the balance will be payable in London within one month after receipt by the Directors of such proof of death.

N.B.—Personal attendance of applicants for Insurance at the Office of the Agent is necessary,

GEORGE WERE, Agent.
Offices, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 3504

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, September 30, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October next, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors to be then made, to elect a Director in the room of George Thorne, Esq., who retires by rotation, and to consider and decide on such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company.

Candidates for the office of Director are reminded that, in terms of the 45th section of the Deed of Settlement, they are required to give notice, in writing, to the Board of Directors to be left at the Banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
99 J. BAILLIE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, October 6, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Daniel Cooper, Junior, of Sydney, Esquire, is a candidate for the office of Director in this Bank, at the ensuing election, and has given due notice thereof in conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement.

639 J. BAILLIE, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

ADMISSION OF NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

THE Senate has resolved that any gentleman may attend Lectures in the University without matriculation, on payment of the proper fees to the Registrar. Such non-matriculated Students are not required to wear the academical costume, nor are they eligible for degrees or honours.

Lectures commence on Tuesday, 12th instant. Hours of attendance—Classics and Mathematics, 10 to 12; Chemistry and Experimental Physics, 1 to 2 daily.

EVENING CLASSES.

The Senate has sanctioned for the present the opening of Evening Classes, for the benefit of Students who cannot attend in the morning. Gentlemen desirous of attending in the evening are requested to communicate with the Registrar, in order that the classes may be formed without delay.

368 W. LOUIS HUTTON.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA
WOOLLEY AND ROBINSON,
Merchants, Commission and Shipping Agents,
Degrave's Bonded and Free Warehouses,
Queen-street,

Tender their best services to parties shipping to Melbourne, and having Storage for upwards of 3000 tons of Bonded and Free Goods, in the most central position of the City, they are able to offer accomodation for consignments of every description.

References in Sydney:—
Thos. Woolley, Esq., George-street.
M. Metcalfe, Esq., Custom House.

Gold purchased and shipped to England or the colonies on the usual terms. 6793

TRAFALGAR ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

OFFICE, 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.

THIS Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the Share and Policy holders, in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description; and also securing *Education, Apprenticeship Fee*, or *Endowments*, to their children.

Combination Policies payable in the event of casualties of any kind, totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates.

This important addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious consideration of persons in all positions of life.

All policies are indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the Office in resisting a claim, under any circumstances whatever, is removed.

The general business of this Association embraces:—

Granting policies from £50 upwards.
Loans in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities, on favourable terms.
Endowments, and every risk contingent on life.

Independently of the premiums arising from policies, the transactions of the Association are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of £250,000, by nearly 1,100 shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with prospectus, assuring thereby most perfect responsibility.

Detailed prospectuses, containing the rates of premium, explanation of the system, &c., &c., may be had on application to

CONSTABLE AND CO.,
Agents for the Australasian Colonies,
2674 548, George-street.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

IN accordance with the 37th clause of the by-laws of the above society, a copy of which is annexed, a public meeting of the members thereof will be held at Mr. Carss', Clarence River Inn, opposite the Hunter River Wharf, Sussex-street, in the city of Sydney, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1852, for the purpose of determining upon the dissolution of the said society.

H. W. INGRAM, Secretary.

October 1, 1852.

[Copy.]

"That in case the members of the said society shall, at any time hereafter, conclude and agree to dissolve and determine the said society, then and in such case it is hereby declared that such dissolution and determination *shall not be carried into effect*, except at a special general meeting to be called for that purpose only, whereof public notice shall have been previously given to the said members in writing, and at least one of the Sydney daily newspapers three different times in the month next preceding such meeting; and except the consent and approbation of five-sixths of the then existing members of the said Society, together with the consent and approbation of all the members then receiving or then entitled to receive, relief and assistance from the permanent fund of the said Society, shall have been obtained to such dissolution and determination thereof. Provided, also, that in case of any such dissolution and determination of the said Society, the said relief fund, and all other moneys, property, and effects of the said Society, shall be appropriated and divided to and among the then existing members of the said Society, and among the then existing members thereof receiving, or entitled to receive, relief or assistance from the said fund, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of these presents. Provided also, that such intended appropriation and division of the said funds, and all other property and effects of the said Society, be fairly and distinctly stated in the proposed plan for effecting the dissolution and determination thereof. And provided lastly, that all the then existing members of the said Society, whether male or female, and whether receiving relief or assistance from the funds or not, shall be entitled to attend such Special General Court, either in person or by proxy, to be called for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving and determining the said Society, and to vote at such Court upon the said questions of determining and dissolving the same, and of the appropriation and division of the property and effects of the said Society, and that female members, and members receiving relief and assistance from the said funds, shall be entitled to vote upon the said questions, *but upon no other question whatever*, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. 235

MR. J. M. RICHARDSON, 23, Cornhill, London, Bookseller, East India and Colonial Agent, takes the opportunity presented by the departure of the first of the line of the screw steamers, to offer his acknowledgments to his numerous Correspondents for their past favours, and to renew to them, as well as to tender to the public generally, the offer of his services in the execution of any commissions entrusted to him, as well as to the supply of Books, Periodicals, Stationery, &c.

The facility of communications offered by the new steam-packet arrangements enables him to make up a regular monthly despatch to each of the colonies, and, consequently to afford the opportunity of forwarding his own goods, as well as such packages and parcels as may be sent to him for transmission at a very moderate rate of charge; and he relies on the long and extensive correspondence with which he has been favoured in the East Indies, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Sydney, &c., &c., as a sufficient guarantee for the careful and prompt execution of all commissions which may be confided to him. He contemplates, moreover, making arrangements in each of the principal ports of the colonies for the receipt of packages, parcels, &c., intended for transmission to England by each monthly packet in connexion with his own establishment, so as to offer to the public on either side a certain and economical mode of transit of the same to their ulterior destinations.

The various Public Libraries, Institutions, Regimental and other Book Clubs and Societies, who already favour him with their orders, may depend on his assiduity and attention in forwarding to them by every fresh opportunity the various papers and periodicals, together with a monthly list of new publications, and he confidently anticipates the recommendation of his present correspondents for the extension of his connexion in this main and long established department of his business.

To growers of Australian produce, this improved means of communication would allow great facilities for the realization of their shipments to London, and, with this object in view, Mr. Richardson is prepared to receive consignments on a commission at 2½ per cent., and to accept drafts to become payable two months after the arrival of such consignments, to the extent of two-thirds of their invoice value. By this means the colonial grower could bring his produce direct into the best market, either in London or the manufacturing districts, and realize the full price current of his shipments free of the charges attendant upon them in passing through the hands of intermediate agents

WOOL, TALLOW, AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN beg to apprise parties interested in the disposal of wool, tallow, and other colonial produce, that they intend holding auctions exclusively for the sale of the above articles every Saturday, and having secured dry and commodious stores capable of holding 2000 tons of merchandise, they will store goods intended for sale, free of rent, for one month.

Commission on wool and tallow, one per cent.

427, George-street. 5718

NORRIK'S Photographic Portraits, executed daily at 170, Pitt-street, from 9 till 2, in an incredible short time, and coloured in a superior manner to any heretofore produced. A perfect likeness guaranteed, the sitter enjoying the most perfect ease and comfort during its production. Miniatures and groups, including children, from one to three guineas. 3651

FUNERALS.—J. HILL, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and being determined to merit a continuance of the same, begs to intimate to the public generally that he will in future perform Funerals from One Pound upwards, and to the really necessitous his charges will be merely nominal, without regard to profit.

JOHN HILL, Jun.,
Undertaker, King-street.
3670

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!

IF you want cheap and good Hats and Caps, go to the Old Established French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street, where you can get them of every shape and quality.

Hats and Caps of every description made to order. 4487

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE undersigned begs to call attention to his extensive and well assorted stock of fashionable Hats and Caps, of every variety of shape and quality.

B. MOUNTCASTLE,
Australian Hat Warehouse,
Nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Bass and Co.'s No. 3 Burton Ale, fresh and in prime order
Manilla sun-dried Pampanga Sugar
Ditto Taal Ditto
China White Ditto
Best Negrohead Tobacco, in kegs of 200 lbs. each.
6949 THACKER AND CO.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

A FRESH Supply of Coal is now being landed from the Mount Keira Coal Mine.

Coal and Wood will be supplied from
SHOOBERT'S.
Mount Kiera Coal Wharf,
Erskine-street, opposite Phœnix Wharf,
Much cheaper than any other in town,
Families, Steamers, Steam Mills, and Factories supplied with despatch. 580

BACON, HAMS, LARD, AND PRIME MESS PORK.

To Shippers to Melbourne, and Others.

THE undersigned has for sale the following Provisions, of the best quality, and at reasonable prices, viz.:—
50 to 100 tons bacon
10 to 20 tons of lard
500 Barrels of prime mess pork
Also,
A large quantity of—
Hams
Tongues
Cheeks
Spiced beef
&c., &c., &c.
All warranted. Apply to
F. KOSTEN,
6508 Pork Butcher, 260, Pitt-street.

Waterloo! Waterloo!! Waterloo!!!
TENTS.—TENTS.—TENTS.

IF you want first-rate wind and water-tight Tents, go to WATERLOO HOUSE, 101, King-street, the old Original Tent and Gold-diggers' Outfitting Depôt, where you can pick and choose from a large assortment, commencing at 25s.

☞ Every description of Outfittings at astonishing low prices. Gold dust taken in payment at £3 10s. per oz.

N.B.—Observe the address—WATERLOO HOUSE, 101, King-street.
688 R. M. PITE.

WOOLPACKS.

THE undersigned have just received a superior lot of 10 lb. Woolpacks, which they are prepared to offer at considerably lower than market price.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO.
253, Pitt-street, 687

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! Hysonskin Tea, £3. 12s. 6d. per chest.
Only 100 chests remaining.
W. G. MOORE,
615 Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

EX VIAJANTE, FROM PORTUGAL.

THE Cargo of Wines, direct from Lisbon, ex Viajanta, consisting of Port, Sherry, and Carcavellos, in quarter-casks and octaves, of the best quality, now landed at the Wharf of Messrs. Campbell and Co., for sale.

Also,
Ex Globe, from Cadiz, a few hogsheads and quarters of the best brands only remain.
O'BRIEN AND CO
610, George-street, near the *Herald* Office. 355

TO PURCHASERS OF MARTELL'S AND UNITED VINEYARDS' BRANDY.

A FEW hogsheads of Martell's best Brandy, just landed
A few hogsheads United Vineyards' ditto, ditto
400 cases brandy
Case Geneva,—300 cases.
Apply immediately to
HENRY FISHER
City Depôt, 480, George-street,
2 doors from Bank of New South Wales.
October 7. 612

THE undersigned has for sale a large and well selected stock of Wines, Spirits, &c., consisting of—
Sherries, in quarter casks and octaves
Ports, ditto and ditto
Malmsey, ditto and ditto
Carcavellos in quarter-casks
Bucellas in octaves

London bottled port, the finest imported, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sherries, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Malmsey, in 2 and 3 ditto
Champagne, in 1 and 3 ditto
Rota tent, 2 dozen pints, for sacramental use

Bottled ale and porter
Spirits, best brands

Also,
100 cases, each 1 dozen, of port and sherry wines, suitable for the Port Phillip market, and the usual assortment of choice wines in bin.
E. W. LAYTON
516 Wine and Spirit Store,
10, Bridge-street.

MARTELL'S BRANDY
United Vineyard brandy
Case Geneva
Case Brandy

A FEW HOGSHEADS MARTELL'S BRANDY, just landed
Two hundred cases ditto, ditto
Two hundred cases Geneva, JDKZ and key brand
Ingham's and Woolhouse's Marsala, in quarters
Whitbread's porter, Byass', Marzetti's and Evan's ale, &c., &c.

HENRY FISHER,
480, George-street,
Two doors south Bank of New South Wales.
336

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT—CITY PROPERTY.

Water Frontage to Darling Harbour.

FOR SALE, Two Allotments of Land, situate in Clyde and Wentworth streets.

Plan, showing the situation of the Properties, may be seen at the offices of Messrs. LEWIS, Architects and Surveyors, Market-street, and full particulars of title and terms of sale, of Messrs. ROGERS and SPAIN, Solicitors.

From the central situation of these properties they are worth the immediate attention of any person desirous of obtaining a Wharf in the midst of the shipping on reasonable terms: by a moderate outlay upon the same, they can be extended to a depth of water sufficient to admit of first-class vessels and steamers coming alongside. They are also well situated for Coal depôts, both for the supply of large steam vessels and the inhabitants of the city generally, having an easy approach for carts direct from the north end of Kent-street and Miller's-point, and on completion of the cut through Argyle-street, the value must be further increased by direct communication with George-street, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay. 352

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, 300 acres of Land, situated on the Cowpasture Road, adjoining the celebrated Kirkham Estate: the whole is stumped and fenced in, and has erected on it a brick cottage, stable, and outhouses.

For particulars apply to Messrs. THOMA BARKER AND CO., Steam Mills, Sussex-street, or Mr. C. LESTER, Camden. 7497

FOR SALE, 100,000 Bricks. Apply to Messrs. R. and E. TOOTH, Kent Brewery. 13

THE undersigned will be prepared to receive Consignments on and after the 1st of October, when by strict attention to the interests of shippers, and prompt remittance of proceeds of goods intrusted to their care, they hope to meet with a liberal share of business.

COFFEY, HILL, AND CO.,
Produce Brokers and General Commission Merchants.
Wharf, Melbourne. 7362

TALLOW.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow, at the highest market price.

BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
6740 Harrington-street.

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned.
5102 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned, at the highest Market price.

L. AND S. SAMUEL,
3238 353, Pitt-street.

GOLD DUST purchased by
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.
Bullion Office, down the Gateway. 1253

GOLD DUST PURCHASED BY CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7368

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned,
LOUIS, BARBER, AND CO.,
11545 Circular Quay

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned having permanently established himself in London as a General Commission Agent, will be happy to receive consignments of gold or other colonial produce, or will purchase and ship goods for parties who may be willing to employ him. An experience of three years in the sale of gold has given him facilities for its disposal which would be of advantage to shippers. Reference is permitted to Mr. George A. Lloyd, of Sydney, who will become responsible if required for any consignments made.

B. S. LLOYD.
24, Abchurch-lane, London,
December 20, 1851.

MONEY LENT! MONEY LENT!!
TRUNKS STORED! TRUNKS STORED!!

HAVING commenced business as a Licensed Pawnbroker, I beg to announce that my place of business is situated at the corner of Market and Clarence streets. I am prepared to advance money on all descriptions of property. A very small interest charged.

Gold dust bought in any quantity, and at the highest market price. Foreign coins of all nations bought or exchanged.

ISAAC WILLIAM STONE,
Licensed Pawnbroker.

N.B.—Emigrants or others proceeding to the mines can have their trunks or goods well stored, or cash advanced on them at a moderate rate of interest for 6 or 12 months, if required. 7557

£900 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums: being trust money, only unexceptionable security will be accepted, but country properties will not be objected to.

M. CONSETT STEPHEN.
467 362, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COPIES of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" may be obtained in Sydney of the undermentioned parties:—
Mr. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street;
" J. WILSHIRE, Crown-street, Surry Hills;
" B. LOWE, Grocer, Miller's-point;
" E. JOHNSON, Stationer, Pitt-street South. 595

In the Estate of the late J. M. SMYTH, late of No. 249, Pitt and Market streets, Draper, Deceased.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator to the above Estate, requests all persons indebted or holding any property belonging to the Estate, to account to him, as such administrator, without delay.

JOHN RICKARDS, Administrator.
Pitt-street, Sydney, October 2. 336

NOTICE.—In the Estate of James Mann Smyth late of Pitt and Market streets Sydney draper deceased. On behalf of Mr. John Rickards the administrator of the above estate we beg to give notice to all parties indebted or who are in the possession of any goods or property belonging to the said Estate that neither Mr. David Robertson or Mr. Brandon both of Sydney drapers are in any way authorised to receive any moneys goods or property belonging to or in any way to interfere in the administration of the said estate And all persons are hereby cautioned not to pay any moneys due nor deliver any goods or property belonging to the said Estate to any one except the said administrator or such person or persons as he may authorise to receive the same. Dated this fifth day of October A.D. 1852.

JOHNSON, BILLYARD, AND JOHNSON,
550 Attorneys for the said Administrator.

NOTICE TO MR. JOHN HARRIS, NEAR BINNALONG.—If the horse lost by you in November last, (and for the recovery of which you requested me to offer a reward,) is not removed, and all expenses paid, in twenty-four days from this date, he will be sold.

Description:—A chesnut gelding, white stripe down the face, T under AS on the near shoulder.

JOHN GRAY.
Myrtle Creek, October 1, 365

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Piper's Flats, on or about the 26th July last, one dark brown Horse, branded MK on both shoulders, aged 5 years, and one C
black Horse, branded WL near shoulder and G on off shoulder, small star on forehead, aged 4 years.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned if stolen, on conviction of the thief, and if strayed, £1 a head on delivery, or on good information that will lead to recovery.

JAMES BRUCE.
Piper's Flats, via Bowenfells,
September 27. 114

TO GOLD DIGGERS.

THE undersigned are now receiving Gold for consignment to their friends Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, for which they give a receipt here, and undertake to hand over within the shortest possible period, the nett proceeds of the same, less the Exchange of the day and *London charges only*. The time for Return of Advances will not in all probability exceed nine months.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

N.B.—Parties desiring to provide Passages for friends or relations in England by the Eagle Line of Packets from Liverpool, established by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., will find this an advantageous mode of remitting. 7041

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.—A fair and honest Cash Price given for Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Linen, Tools, Watches, Portmanteaus, Trunks, and miscellaneous property of every description, by JOHN SMITH, 229, Pitt-street, next the Willow Tree.

Established January, 1840.
Try and judge for yourselves. 4242

STEAM BRICK WORKS, PARRAMATTA.—Wanted, Tenders for the conveyance of Bricks from the Brick-yard to Sydney, by river, at per thousand. C. CULLINGWORTH, Proprietor. 245

COALS.—Wanted to purchase, a small cargo.

A. ASHDOWN, Manager,
Australasian Sugar Company.
Offices, 427, George-street, October 8. 644

A PARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WOOLOOMOOLOO.—A Single Gentleman requires Apartments, with attendance, and stabling for one horse. Address A. L., at the *Herald* Office. 353

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

WANTED for the above Institution, a Master and Matron, who will be required to impart to the children useful knowledge, and instruct them practically in domestic and other industrial pursuits. Salary £150 per annum, with board and lodging. Testimonials of character and ability to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 15th instant.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN.
Redfern. 584

WANTED, two Journeymen Confectioners. Apply to R. B. COOK AND Co., Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street. 787

WANTED, two Firemen for the Steam Mills of Messrs. THOMAS BARKER AND Co., Sussex-street. 655

SERVANTS WANTED.—A Married Couple, to proceed to Port Macquarie,—the man to take charge of horse, &c., and the woman as general servant. Also, Female House Servant for Sydney. Apply to Mr. HORATIO TOZER, Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., 313, Pitt-street. 362

SERVANTS WANTED.—Required for the Asylum for Destitute Children, a Laundress, a Cook, and a man as Gardener and Messenger. Application to be made immediately to the REV. ALFRED STEPHEN, Redfern. 583

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Wanted, a steady active man to serve in the above capacity, and to make himself otherwise useful. Apply at the office of MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co. 639

WANTED, two good Grooms and a Man accustomed to ride horses at sales. Apply at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. To competent persons liberal wages will be given. 591

WANTED, a Light Porter that will make himself useful in a Saddler's Shop, and can write a good hand. Apply to J. KNOX AND SON, Brickfield-hill, Sydney. 657

WANTED, at the Produce Stores of the undersigned, a good useful man. Apply to the Storekeeper, Circular Wharf. THOMAS S. MORT. 662

WANTED, a smart active Lad, capable of taking care of a Horse, and making himself otherwise useful. Apply at No. 308, Pitt-street. 7799

WANTED, Shearers, Shepherds, and Farm Labourers, for the Australian Agricultural Company. Apply to EDWARD N. BURGESS, Macquarie-place. 387

A WIDOW LADY, of the first respectability, is desirous to meet with an engagement with a family as daily and walking governess, where the pupils are quite junior, and only require to be instructed in the first rules of an English education. Hours of attendance from 10 till 2 o'clock, or more if required. Any answer to this advertisement to be addressed E. C. B., *Herald* Office.

A CHINAMAN BOLTED.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Absconded from his indented service to the undersigned—Hong Tae; native of Amoy; age, about twenty-one; height, five feet eight inches; of rather intelligent appearance, and has a small smattering of English. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and any one detaining or employing him will be prosecuted.

A. DAVY,
City Tea Mart,
550, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 696

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED from Meadow Flat, August 26, 1852 four draught horses of the following description:—One dark bay horse, branded MP off shoulder, aged; one black horse, branded MG near shoulder, blind right eye; also, one black mare, star on forehead, branded IC near shoulder; and bright bay horse, small star on forehead, branded like Z off side of neck, hind foot white. If strayed, a reward of £4 will be given to any person or persons that will bring them to Mrs. Bentock, Meadow Flat, Bathust Road, near Mr. Durack's, innkeeper, or to the undersigned. If stolen, a reward of £10 will be given on conviction of the thief or thieves, on application as above, or to the undersigned,
674 THOMAS HOLLIER, Prospect.

KIAMA.—To Let, a newly erected stone-built house, suitable for an Inn, containing ten rooms. Also, a Cottage in the same place. Apply to the owner on the ground. JOSEPH PIKE. 554

OFFICES and Small Store to Let. Enquire at Mr. A. TORNING'S, House Ship, and Sign Painter, Macquarie-place, near the Circular Wharf. 328

TO LET, a Shop and Dwelling, consisting of a front shop, four rooms, detached kitchen, and a large yard, with stands for eight or ten horses, with gate entrance. These premises are within a few yards of George-street, next door to the general stores of Mr. E. Colman, in Park-street. Further particulars can be had from SAMUEL HEBBLE WHITE, opposite the Police Office, York-street, or of Mr. E. COLEMAN, next door. 65

SALES BY AUCTION

FINE AND SECONDS FLOUR.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY, next, the 11th instant at 11 o'clock precisely,
27 tons fine flour, Sydney-made, warranted the first quality
22 tons superior seconds flour
Terms at sale. 619

MANILA CIGARS,
No. 2a., No 3a.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
20,000 No. 2a. superior Manila Cigars
20,000 No. 3a. ditto ditto
In Bond.
12 Kegs Colonial Tobacco.
Terms at sale. 617

CARGO OF THE "DANIEL WEBSTER."
40,000 feet sawn Timber
10 tons Potatoes

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, without any reserve, at Orr's Wharf, Bathurst-street West, on TUESDAY next, the 12th October, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
The Cargo of the barque "Daniel Webster," Captain Jones, from Auckland; comprising about
40,000 feet sawn Kawri timber, in
½ inch boards
¾ inch ditto
1 inch ditto
2 inch ditto
3 inch ditto
Scantling, 4 x 3
Ditto, 6 x 3
&c., &c.
Also,
10 tons fine potatoes, in bags, from Derwent Seed

The above timber is now being landed on Orr's Wharf, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 516

LAND AT BRISBANE WATER.

For sale, by order of the Trustee to the insolvent estate of Charles Venteman, late Licensed Victualler at Brisbane Water.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Eighty acres, situate on the banks of Brisbane Water, bounded on the east by John Patfield's 60 acres; on the south by Webb's 100 acres; on the north by other land of Webb; and on the west by Brisbane Water.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application at the office of Messrs. Allen and Son, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street; to Mr. William Northwood, Erskine-street; or at the office of the auctioneer. 423

PAPER, ENVELOPES, COPY-BOOKS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock (before the sale of Books),
Seven Cases Letter and Note Paper, comprising—
§37—40 reams bank post, No. 1
10 ditto note, No. 17
38—40 ditto letter paper, No. 4
10 ditto note, No. 13
39—40 ditto letter paper, No. 3
10 ditto note, No. 15
44—20 ditto letter paper, No. 8
20 ditto ditto, No. 11
10 ditto note, No. 14
10 ditto ditto, No. 16
45—40 ditto letter paper, No. 12
20 ditto ditto, No. 2
46—40 ditto letter paper, No. 6
20 ditto ditto, No. 7
10 ditto note, No. 18
47—40 ditto letter paper, No. 5
20 ditto ditto, No. 10
1 Case, §87, containing—
40 thousand Envelopes, assorted sizes
1 Case, 21 reams blue wove post, No. 1
21 ditto ditto, No. 2
1 Case, 120 reams, assorted yellow wove and cream laid post and note paper
1 Case copy-books, assorted
1 Case penholders and fountain inks. 517

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, without any reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY, next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Eight Cases of New Books, just landed, ex Saladin, Captain Day, from London, and comprising a large and well assorted invoice of Popular Works of the day, put up with considerable care by one of the leading London publishers, amongst them will be found—
Russell's Europe, Howitt's Germany, Macfarlane's India, Higgin's Geology, Hazlitt's English Stage, Hazlitt's Shakspeare, Little Savage, Franklin's Voyages, Giovanni in London, George St. Julian, Christopher Tadpole, Sir John May Meed, Ancient Cities of the World, Bannister's Holy Land, Bible Stories, Fanny the Little Milliner, Hector O'Halloran, Robert Macaire, Torlogh O'Brien, Valentine Vox, Whom to Marry, Pottleton Legacy, Butler's Year, Carleton's Irish Peasantry, Channing's Life, Domestic Cookery, Craig's Dictionary, Day Dreams, Hervey Templeton, Aitken's Addison, Lady's Voyage, Twice Told Tales, Vicar of Wakefield, Palmyra and Rome, Bancroft's United States, Longfellow's Poems, Kirke White, Macintosh's Works, Scott's Works, Adam Brown, Old English Gentleman, Old St. Paul's, Martin's Ox, Carey's Pope, Chamberlain's Works, Cobbin's Testament, Stranger's Grave, Swiss Family Robinson Crusoe, Gibbon's Works, Cowper's Letters, Penny Magazine, Martineau's Works, New Brunswick, Rienzi, Scripture Scenes, Sunday Library, Shakespeare's Works, Stowe's London, Wilkes's United States, Michelet's France, Marryatt's Violet, Rose, and Blanche, Literary Scotchmen, Barnes's Works, Martin the Foundling, &c., &c., &c.
A large assortment of the Parlour Library
Ditto ditto of the Railway Library
Ditto ditto of Washington Irving's Works, in cloth
Ditto ditto of School Books, Atlases, &c.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution three days before the sale, when the books will be open for inspection. 69

MONDAY, 11th October.

A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENT, in the best part of William-street, Woolloomooloo, between Yurong and Riley streets, nearly opposite the residences of Mr. Nott and Mr. John Howson.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

This allotment is most eligibly situated in William-street, to which it has a frontage of 22 feet, by a depth of 90 feet, and has also 22 feet frontage to a lane in the rear 20 feet wide leading from Riley to Yurong-street; so that the whole frontage in William-street is available for building over. It adjoins Mr. Halloran's cottage on the west side, and is near the corner of Riley-street.

☞ This is one of the few pieces of land now unoccupied in William-street, a neighbourhood rapidly advancing in value and importance. Parties on the look out for a really good site for building in the city, should not let this opportunity slip, for the question will soon be—not what was given a foot for land in William-street, but where can any be found for sale?

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bill at three months, dated from day of sale, secured on the property; or if required, £59 of the purchase money may remain for about five years at 8 per cent. interest per annum, secured on the property. 289

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.
CIGARS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case—216lbs. cigars, in bond.
Terms, cash. 702

On account of whom it may concern, ex Merlin, ——, master, from Liverpool—damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on MONDAY next, October 11, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
RG in diamond.
No. 2, one cask hams, 51, slightly damaged
3, one ditto ditto, 45, ditto
4, one ditto ditto, 48, ditto
5, one ditto ditto, 45, ditto
6, one ditto ditto, 44, ditto
8, one ditto ditto, 62, ditto
10, one ditto ditto, 50, ditto
11, one ditto ditto, 46, ditto,
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash. 706

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY, Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Jeremiah Donovan.

To Shippers, Builders, Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Mr. Donovan, to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 331, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, on WEDNESDAY, October 20th, THURSDAY, October 21st, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the Stock-in-Trade, comprising a large and varied assortment of every article in the trade, in
Ironmongery
Iron
Cutlery
Tinware
Brushware
Saddlery
Carpenters', miners', and farming tools
Stoves, ranges, and domestic utensils

It is needless to enumerate the items, a stock of this description being too well known to require any other than above stated.

Terms liberal, at time of sale. 547

THIRTY CASES OF STATIONERY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases stationery, consisting of writing paper of every description
Grocers' papers
Drapers' ditto
Account books of all sorts, including press, copy, ledger, cash, journals, waste, &c.
Terms at sale. 281

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by Auction at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 crates well assorted earthenware
109 casks glassware,
Consisting of every article at present in demand.
Terms at sale. 280

HYSONSKIN TEA, CONGOU, IN BOXES, COFFEE, SUGAR, AND RAISINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
587 Chests hysonskin tea
211 Boxes souchong
3½ Tons Coffee
719 Bags Zebu sugar
58 Barrels fine Chesme raisins, just landed in fine order.
Terms at sale. 605

IMPORTANT SALE OF CONGOU.
Ex Arabian.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Eight hundred and thirty-two chests fine Congou, just landed, ex Arabian, consisting of—
I.P and Co., over A in diamond,
591 Chests fine congou
No. 1—110 Ditto ditto
2—130 Ditto ditto

This parcel of tea is, without exception, the finest in the market, a lot of the same, damaged by sea water, having realised at auction, on Thursday last, 82s. 6d. per chest.
Terms at sale. 627

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM AND CASE GIN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 12th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely,
22 hogsheads } Very fine rum, 36 O.P.
11 puncheons }
16 ditto ditto, 10 O.P.
95 cases gin, JDKZ.
Terms at sale. 628

Continuation of last Wednesday's Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Hosiery, Slops, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, the residue of the 25 Cases of Drapery Goods, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, namely:—
Hosiery
Regatta shirts
Cambric handkerchiefs
Trousers
Shawls
Check muslins
Prints
Shirtings
Tweeds
Trouserings
Parasols
Woolbagging
Razors, foolscap paper, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 691

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
On the Parramatta River, Tarban Creek, known as
RIVER VIEW.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his auction rooms, George-street, Sydney,
A Stone-built Villa Residence, situate at the mouth of Tarban Creek, which empties itself into the river.

This elegant villa residence stands on a terrace, commanding extensive views of the Parramatta River and surrounding country, and is within view of the steamboats and the other crafts passing thereon, as well as the Flagstaff at the Signal Station, Sydney.

It contains an entrance-hall and ten apartments, viz.—two parlours, each 16 x 14; two bed-rooms, with dressing-rooms attached, and two verandah ones on the ground-floor, with two large attics. The kitchen and out-offices form a detached stone building beside the villa.

There is an Orchard of two acres, with fruit trees of the best kinds, besides an excellent Kitchen Garden, and a Well of good water close to the house, which has never failed in the driest seasons.

The property is distant, by water, about four miles from Sydney, and is known by the watermen at the Gas Company's Wharf, and to the men on board the steamers which ply between Sydney and Parramatta, any of whom will direct parties wishing to view this estate, which consists of about eight acres, three roods, and twenty-seven perches, six of which are enclosed with a three-rail fence. The French Missionary establishment is in the vicinity, and it adjoins the property of Mons. Joubert. Ryde Church is only three miles distant, with a good road to it. There is plenty of unoccupied grazing land abutting on this property, which is used by the neighbours for dairy purposes. Craft may lie alongside the wharf in six feet of water at low tides.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr. Agustus Hayward, at his office, King-street, Sydney; or to the auctioneer. The plan of the property and adjacent localities lies at Mr. Mort's Rooms, for inspection. 183

SHEEP, CATTLE, &c.

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Cummings, deceased.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Cummings, late of Clear Creek, near Bathurst, in the County of Roxburgh, farmer, deceased, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
The following property belonging to that Estate—
4000 SHEEP, more or less, Mixed Sheep, depasturing in the Wellington district
500 HEAD CATTLE, more or less, Mixed Herd, depasturing on the Turon River, with right of brand
10 WORKING BULLOCKS, with yokes
2 BULLOCK DRAYS
3 OLD PLOUGHS
1 OLD HARROW
Together, with all other now existing assets in the Estate.

Further particulars will be given at the time of sale, or on application to the Auctioneer, 681

WINGELLO ESTATE.
Situate in the Counties of Camden and Argyle,
Together with about 5000 Sheep

Important to Capitalists, Families, and Others.

MR. MORT has received positive instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition on MONDAY, 11th October, at his New Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

All that important and highly improved Freehold Estate, known as
WINGELLO PARK,
Lying and situate in the counties of Camden and Argyle, on the main South Road from Sydney (via Goulburn and Yass) to Port Phillip, South Australia, &c. It contains, in the first place, 2240 acres of land, by grants from the Crown, so judiciously chosen that each have frontages to the Uringalla chain of ponds (which form the boundaries of the counties of Camden and Argyle), the Wollondilly and Patrick's rivers, and other streams; and secondly, of 4800 acres adjoining, leased from the Crown by pre-emptive right, making the aggregate contents of this estate upwards of *seven thousand acres*, besides the run of a most extensive *common reserve* which surrounds very much of the grant.

THE HOMESTEAD
Contains about 580 acres, enclosed by 4½ miles of a ring fence, and subdivided into 10 paddocks, embracing upwards of 4 miles of fencing, exclusive of the above, 3 of which are under culture; and the rest have been so laid out that the Uringalla ponds are in each of them, and which have at all seasons a bountiful supply of pure fresh water, and are naturally ornamental in appearance, as they are so extensive that on many of them a 74 might float.

WINGELLO RESIDENCE,
Consists of an excellent Cottage Orneé, 92 feet 6 inches long, by 41 feet 6 inches broad, including a spacious verandah 8 feet by 6 inches wide, the entire length of the frontage of the building facing the lawn and garden. It contains eleven good rooms, adapted for every domestic and other use, besides a lobby and passage.

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD
Contain about 1½ acres, and are tastefully and judiciously laid out with choice fruit trees, such as apple, pear, cherry, plum, &c.; gooseberry, currant, and raspberry bushes, vines, &c., and has in it a GARDENER'S HOUSE.

In the rear is detached kitchen, pantry, and storeroom, stable and coach-house, harness and tool-room, carpenter's shop, servants' cottages, fowl-house, poultry yards, piggery, sheds for carts, &c.

THE BARN
is a cut ashler stone shingled building, standing on a slight eminence about 500 feet from the house, being 88 feet long by 34 feet 6 inches wide from out to out, and 14 feet high to the eaves. It was built in the year 1847, consequently nearly new. It is partitioned off into four apartments, consisting of a thrashing floor, a storeroom, a granary, and a sheep-shearing-room, with double-battened floor, opening to two sheep-yards on one side, and on the other to a first-rate patent modern iron screw *Wool Press* fixed for working. Around this building are stack and barn yards, milking, stock, and slaughter-yards, &c.

In what is termed the mail paddock (so named from the daily transit of the Sydney Royal Mail,) there are sheep pens and yards 211 feet long by 90 feet broad, and at the entrance-gate of the estate is the late *Mounted Police Station*, consisting of a logged and shingled stable 55 by 24 feet, cottages, garden, &c.

Sheep stations are judiciously formed on other parts of this estate, and on a 1000 acre grant named Dunmore, situate on the bank of the Wollondilly River, opposite Arthursleigh, or Eden Forest, distant about four miles from the homestead is abundance of the celebrated Argyle marble, (which in beauty is not excelled in any part of the world,) limestone, slate, &c.; and COPPER ORE has been dug therefrom, as this portion of the property lies only about seven miles distant in the meridian line of Major Lockyer's copper mine.

To capitalists and gentlemen of family this very complete and ready-made estate is particularly recommended, being in the first place complete for an immediate comfortable and spacious residence, with every domestic convenience attached thereto; and, secondly, the rich quality of the soil renders it fit for agricultural and dairy purposes, sheep and cattle breeding, grazing, &c.,

THERE BEING RUN FOR 8000 SHEEP;

and its small distance from the capital enhances materially its capability for agriculture. Its situation is also very healthy and salubrious, and the general character of the country it embraces is so much like a gentleman's park in England, that persons residing thereon would consider themselves perfectly at home.

Another desideratum which must not be lost sight of, is offered in the advantages attendant upon the close proximity of the Railway, which will enable the proprietor to bring to market the beautiful marbles and precious minerals with which it is well kgown the estate abounds, and to land the result of his pastoral and agricultural pursuits at a very trifling cost in the chief market in the colony—the emporium of the southern seas.

☞ The Sheep will be found of very superior quality, being very good woolled, and in sound, healthy condition.

A quantity of wheat, stores, implements, working bullocks, dray, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the estate—the plans of which may be seen, and terms learnt, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 4570

ELIGIBLE ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF BATHURST.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th October, at eleven o'clock,
A half-acre allotment of land, situate in Bentinck-street, (to which it has a large frontage,) Bathurst, being described in the deed of grant, as under—

"All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two roods, and situate in the town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, allotment number 14 in section number 4, bounded on the south-east by a line south forty-one and a half degrees, west commencing at the south corner, one chain; on the south-west, by a line north forty-eight and a half degrees, west five chains; on the north-west, by a line north forty-one and a half degrees, east one chain; and on the north-east by a line south forty-eight and a half degrees, east five chains: being the allotment sold as Lot 34, in pursuance of advertisement of 1st September, 1834."

☞ This allotment, situated nearly in the centre of the town of Bathurst, within a short distance of the church and court house, offers a capital opportunity to small capitalists, to secure a really eligible investment.

A plan of the property on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale. 6878

PRODUCTIVE HOUSE PROPERTY,
Immediately opposite the Officers' Quarters, New Military Barracks, South Head Road,

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th October, at 11 o'clock,
ONE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE of five rooms
ONE DITTO of three rooms
ONE VERANDAH WEATHER-BOARD HOUSE of two rooms
ONE DITTO of six rooms, with stone kitchen, stabling, out-house, and well of water.

The above occupy a frontage to the South Head Road of about 85 feet by an average depth of about 130 feet.

After which,
An eligible block of Building Land, adjoining the above, having a frontage of 40 feet to the South Head Road, by a depth of 130 feet, with a frontage in the rear of upwards of 50 feet to a Government road.

☞ All the property is in repair,—the locality is elevated and healthful, and houses in that neighbourhood are in great demand. A large rental may be obtained for the houses.

Terms at sale.

N.B.—A portion of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage at 8 per cent. 156

HIGHLY VALUABLE PROPERTY,
In Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, in the CITY OF SYDNEY.

☞ For positive sale under the trust in the will of the

BIRTHS.

At her residence, Woodbrook, Illawarra, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. Henry Gordon, of a son.

At Kenmore, Goulburn, on the 6th instant, Mrs. A. Guerry de Lauret, of a daughter.

(Circular.)

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, City of Washington, D. C.

AARON HAIGHT PALMER, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director. This establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress, for the prosecution and recovery of claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington; settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the United States;—recovery of debts, legacies, and inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—investments in United States and State Securities, collections generally, remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business; purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the agency. He is solely authorised to settle the concerns of the late firm of Palmer and Snethen. Letters must be post-paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, March 20. 5315

INFANTS' HOODS AND CLOAKS.—Mrs. WOOLFORD (late of Prince-street), begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney, that she will open in the above business this day, in Market-street, two doors East of Pitt-street. 836

J. H. MYERS, Tobacconist and Snuff Manufacturer, No. 104, King-street East, (one door from Pitt-street,) Sydney.

The high price now ruling for Manila Cigars induces J. H. Myers to call the attention of consumers to a very prime parcel of real Havannah Cigars, just imported, and which he will dispose of on moderate terms. He also invites attention to his Cut Negrohead Tobacco, which he warrants to be wholly composed of Barrett's Twist, and is unequalled in these colonies for manufacture and quality. 839

DIGGERS' TOOLS,

HOME-MADE, and of *warranted quality*, may be procured of the manufacturer,

A. GRAVELY,
320, Pitt-street,

As well as every article in the Furnishing Ironmongery.

Smiths' Work, &c., &c. 846

BOOTS.

THE undersigned have just received
WELLINGTON
BLUCHER
MINERS' LONG BOOTS
Also,
200 Boxes prime Belmont Sperm Candles.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
771 Bank Court, King-street.

CORDIALS.

THE following on sale by the undersigned—

CHERRY BRANDY,
BRANDY BITTTERS,
RUM SHRUB,
Essence of Punch,
} of first rate quality.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
770 Bank Court, King-street.

COTTON SEED.—The undersigned have still left a small portion of the "COTTON SEED," which will be given FREE, on application, for the purpose of growth in the colony; this being the proper season for planting, advantage should be taken of the opportunity.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
772 Bank Court, King-street.

PRIME DERWENT POTATOES.

200 BAGS now landing, ex Duke of Roxburgh, and for sale in lots to suit private purchasers. Apply to the Storekeeper, Henry H. Beauchamp, Macquarie-place. 757

SANDERMAN'S PORT, for sale by the undersigned—
156 quarter-casks
11 hogsheads.

770 BEAMES AND KEELE.

FOR SALE, a Yearling Heifer, of Devon bred, imported in the Euphrates from London. To be seen on application to the Coachman, at Claremont, Rose Bay. 739

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Any Gentleman going to England can be accommodated with Bank of England Notes for Sydney Notes, by which will be saved the discount in getting Bills on London. Apply to Mr. Nation, Printer, Hunter-street (next to the Horse and Jockey, corner of O'Connell-street). 763

£444 TO be lent on mortgage of Real Property, for three years, at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to Messrs Bedder and Coley, Solicitors, Windsor. 732

MR. WILLIAM KENDALL, who resided in Auckland, New Zealand, in the years 1842-3, after which he was employed by the Customs Department in Sydney in 1846, is requested to call, or send his address, to Mr. John Regan, 78, King-street, Sydney. 719

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER WADDELL.

THE creditors are requested to meet at the office of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 12th October, 1852, at two o'clock, P.M., to consider an offer made for the purchase of the debts, and other matters connected with the estate.

GEORGE KING, Official Assignee.
397, Pitt-street, October 8. 734

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS.—We, the undersigned, Ginger Beer Manufacturers, of Sydney, beg to give notice that, in consequence of the rise in price of every article connected with the trade, and the severe advance in men's wages, they are compelled to advance the price of Beer to 3s. per dozen, commencing on and after Monday the 11th instant.

N.B.—The enormous and still increasing price of bottles also compels them to state that they must be returned in due course, or they will be charged to them at the current price.

ISAAC NORRIS.
WILLIAM STARKEY.
DENNIS KEARNEY.

Sydney, October 9. 842

NOTICE.—If Mr. Peter Anderson, Carpenter of the Fleetwood and Francez, does not call and pay the amount due for board, &c., his box of clothes, tools, and sundries left in my charge will be sold by public auction seven days after this date, to defray the same.

WILLIAM OGLE,
317 Bridge-street, Sydney.

NOTICE, that if Mr. John Capel Cundy does not release the Iron-grey Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, left at livery with me on the 5th August last, and the expenses thereon, they will be sold by public auction in eighteen days from this date to defray the same.

J. O. WASCOE,
Old Pilgrim Inn, Lapstone Hill.
October 9. 720

CAUTION.—I hereby caution country storekeepers, innkeepers, and all other persons, that I will not pay any orders drawn upon me.

Sydney, October 8. S. A. PERRY.

FOR THE DIGGINGS.—The advertiser being about to proceed to the diggings with a horse and cart of his own, would be glad to meet with one or two respectable other persons to accompany him. Address by letter G. W., *Herald* Office. 731

THE Advertiser wishes to join a respectable party about proceeding to the Tuena or Port Phillip Diggings. Address J. T., *Herald* Office. 765

WANTED to Purchase, Geological Specimens and Precious Stones, from any part of the colony. Apply, either by letter or personally, any morning before ten o'clock, to Mr. Calvert, Bedford House, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 764

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Mixed Herd of well-bred Cattle, to be delivered on the Murrumbidgee. Apply to Mr. James M'Evoy, Tarrabandra, Gundagai. 722

CATTLE AND SHEEP STATION.—Wanted to purchase, and for which a liberal cash price will be given, an extensive and fattening station in the southern districts, with from 1000 to 2000 head of cattle. Apply, stating ages, sexes, and extent of run, to

JOHN J. ROBERTS,
Royal Hotel, Braidwood, October 5. 723

DINGY WANTED, 8 to 10 feet long, flat bottomed, and strong; fit to be carried on a dray up the country. Apply on Monday or Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9 A.M., at Entwisle's Hotel, York-street. 790

WANTED, good business premises, centrically situated. Letters addressed to T. C., *Herald* Office, will meet with prompt attention. 826

WANTED immediately, by a careful tenant, a small House, or Three or Four Rooms—furnished or unfurnished—in Sydney, or its vicinity. Address to M. D., *Herald* Office. 762

WANTED, a respectable young lady as Governess in a gentleman's family, competent to impart a thorough English education, with music; must be of the Church of England. For address, apply at the *Herald* Office. 752

TO MILLINERS, &c.—Wanted, a good milliner, also a drawn bonnet maker. Constant employment for useful assistants, and a vacancy for two apprentices. Apply at 449, George-street. 835

TO CURRIERS.—A steady good hand will meet the full wages and constant employ, at the Tannery, Raymond Terrace. Apply to Messrs. Watkins and Dean, George-street. 733

TO WORKING OVERSEERS AND STONECUTTERS.—Applications for the situations of working overseers and stonecutters at the Dry Dock must be made personally at the office of the Civil Engineer, near Fort Macquarie, between the hours of one and two o'clock. 783

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, two or three good painters, to whom the highest rate of wages will be given. Apply to Weldon and Hillman, South Head Road. 815

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Wanted, a respectable Youth as an Apprentice to the business of a Chemist and Druggist, with whom no premium will be required. Also, a COMPETENT ASSISTANT. Apply to C. M. Penny, Chemist, 558, George-street. 837

The Old Established
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
No. 319, Castlereagh-street.
(Open from 9 till 5 daily.)

NEWLY arrived Immigrants and others desirous to obtain employment are advised to make immediate application at this establishment, which, from the extensive and respectable patronage accorded it, is enabled to provide the better classes of servants with situations commensurate to their abilities and character, at the rates of wages now given in the colony.

777 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

WANTED, a respectable Female Servant, one who would not object to make herself generally useful. Wages no object to a person of good character. Apply to J. Gough, Eagle Tavern, Brickfield Hill. 838

GARDENER WANTED.—Wanted, a married or single man as gardener at Claremont, Rose Bay. Apply at 591, George-street. 738

WANTED, a competent Man as Carter. Wages two pounds per week. Apply to Furlong and Kennedy, Dickson's Mills, Sydney. 834

WANTED, a stout, active, intelligent man, to work in a store; also, a carter, one that knows the town, and understands horses. This being a produce store, no one need apply that is afraid of work. Henry Ferris, stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre. 769

WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in the country, in a respectable family; would have no objection to make themselves useful. Letters addressed J. E., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 721

WANTED, a situation by a young man who is capable of taking the management or assisting in a wine and spirit merchant's office or store, who has had first-rate experience in the trade, and is intimately connected with some of the leading shipping houses. Understands bottling, &c.; reference given. Address T.A., *Herald* Office. 715

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, &c.—Wanted, by a young man lately arrived from London, a situation as Clerk, Accountant, Storekeeper, or any other employment where he might make himself generally useful. He has a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and mercantile business generally, having had six years' experience with his late employers in London, from whom he has received the most satisfactory testimonials. References given if required. Address C. T., *Herald* Office. 718

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—Notice to Constables and others, that John Sinnett, having absconded from his bail, and being committed the sixth day of September, to stand his trial at November Sessions, Sydney; his height, five feet eight or nine inches; black hair, hazel eyes, sallow complexion, scar under the left eye; supposed to have gone to the Port Phillip diggings, in the Roxburgh Castle, or the Clarence, steamer, as there is a warrant issued from the Sydney bench for his apprehension. A reward of Ten Pounds will be paid by Thomas Challinor, South Head Road, Sydney, or Samuel Pierce, of the same place. 841

£5 REWARD, OR £10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Jacob's Valley, near Ballyrow, near Bathurst, on the 10th of October, 1851:

One Bay Horse, 5 years old, branded TE conjoined on the near shoulder, and TH on the off shoulder, very short tail, small star in forehead. £5 Reward if strayed, £10 if stolen, on conviction.

Also, Stolen or Strayed from the same place, about July last, one Bay Mare, 7 years old, branded CM on near shoulder, 15 hands high, C switch tail. £2 if strayed, or £5 if stolen, on conviction.

Also, Lost or Strayed from Bathurst, in April last, one Chesnut Horse, six years old, ball on white face, black spot on near side of rump, silver mane and tail, branded with very large TH on near shoulder, off hip slightly down, stands 17 hands high; when lost was unbroken in; bred at Ballyrow. Reward £5 if strayed, and £10 if stolen, by Thomas Hackett, Jacob's Valley, near Ballyrow, near Bathurst; or

JAMES CHARD,
Kingsgrove, Canterbury, near Sydney.
October 8. 750

WANTED, a Gardener. Apply to Mr. Gilchrist, Exchange Buildings. 843

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.—£5 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned to any one who may give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who are harbouring and employing my hired servant, Ooi Seing, a native of China. An Act of Council imposes a fine of £20 on any person found guilty of harbouring and employing a hired servant, to one-half of which the person or persons giving such evidence as aforesaid will be entitled. A warrant has been issued by the Sydney Bench for his apprehension, and a further reward of £1 will be paid on his being lodged in any of her Majesty's gaols. Ooi Seing is a short, stout, and rather good looking Celestial.

716 THOMAS HOLT, Jun.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Bald Hill, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, a star in forehead, branded J S on near shoulder, 213 under saddle, near side, W D off side, under saddle, black points, switch tail. Any person delivering the said mare to Mr. John Wallace, Gold Diggers Inn, Tambaroura, the above reward will be given on conviction of the thief. If strayed, one pound will be paid on delivery.

JOSHUA SHIPWAY.
Tambaroura, October 3. 744

HORSE EXCHANGE.

TAKEN on Thursday afternoon from one of the Inns, between Sydney and Homebush, a bay hackney, branded I, and a sadole and bridle—but left instead, a bay Pony, now standing at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh-street, Sydney. 758

STOLEN OR STAYED, on Monday night last, from a Paddock at Newtown, in the occupation of the undersigned:—

One Dark Grey Mare, black points, about 14 hands 1 inch in height, branded BC near shoulder, By under saddle, low in wither, aged.

One Bay Mare, black points, 15 hands 1 inch in height, branded vertically COX on the fleshy part of the shoulder, aged.

One Bay Mare, black points, about 16 hands in height, is branded COX under saddle, half nose white, recent scar or open wound on outside of near hind leg, hair rubbed off the inside of off hind leg, five years old, lost one shoe.

If strayed, a Reward of £1 each will be given to any person that will bring them to the undersigned. If stolen, a Reward of £10 will be paid on the recovery of the Mares and of the conviction of the offenders.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.
Newtown, October 8. 749

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, in a private house, overlooking the harbour, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. For Cards apply to Mrs. Bremner, Golden Boot, George-street, next the Bank of Australasia. 745

MRS. GAUNSON'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 1, College Buildings, Jamison-street, Sydney. 804

APARTMENTS.—Mrs. Gowland, of Wynyard Terrace, Barrack Square, can accommodate two or three respectable gentlemen. 848

A CHANCE.—A Public-house, near the Royal Exchange, in George-street, has been placed in the hands of the undersigned to let. For further particulars apply to Joseph Curry, Broker, Pitt-street. 808

A PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.—To Parties in search of an independent Fortune. The Good-will and License of a first rate Public-House to Let, situate in the best part of George-street, and now doing a good bar and out-door business. To parties wishing an independence in a short time, the present premises are strongly recommended. Apply to H. D. Cockburn, Auctioneer, Park-street. 831

TO LET, Rooms suitable for Offices. Apply to Gilchrist, Alexander, and Co., Exchange Buildings. 776

TO BAKERS.—To Let, in Elizabeth-street, two doors from Campbell-street, a BAKER'S SHOP, with NEW OVEN, water laid on, rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to F. Kosten, pork butcher, Pitt-street. 840

TO LET—A house in Elizabeth-street South, containing five rooms and kitchen. Water laid on. Apply at No. 32, Elizabeth-street South. 753

TO LET, a House near the corner of Goulburn-street and Macquarie-street South; six rooms, outhouses, and good yard. Apply to George A. Lloyd, 474, George-street. 820

TO LET, a small House in Hill-street, Surry Hills, near the corner of Botany-street. It contains three rooms, and has a good yard attached. Apply to Mr. Thompson, at the office of Mr. Charles Lowe, Solicitor, 470, George-street. 761

TO LET.—House, Castlereagh-street; Cottage, Surry Hills, with Garden; Cottage, Newtown Road; Furnished Apartments; Stores and Offices.

FOR SALE.—Two first-rate House Properties in the city—certainly good investments.

For particulars apply to
WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE,
House and Estate Agents,
832 555, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, WATCHES, TEA, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Sir George Robinson, Bart., to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Sale Rooms of Mr. George Pickering, of the Glen Albion Inn, King-street (late Stubbs'),

A portable chest of drawers, iron bedstead, dining tables, chairs, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Also,

A lot of cedar and pine boards, Colt's revolvers, pistols, double barrel guns, watches, clothing, and other articles too numerous to advertise.

Terms cash, no reserve. 827

TO Parties in Search of Good Substantial Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 12th October, by Mr. James Kelly, Lower George-street, at Eleven o'clock, on the premises,

A superior lot of household furniture, consisting of cane and other chairs, damask covered sofa, tables, two large glass case presses, toilet glasses, carpets, china, crockery, glassware, second-hand wearing apparel, guns, revolvers, pistols, clocks, pictures, ornaments, bedsteads, stretchers, bedding, kitchen dressers, decanters, tea, &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve. 828

SPLENDID WOODEN HOUSE, TIMBER CARRIAGE, PLOUGH, HARROW, AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Towns' Wharf, THIS DAY, Saturday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A large Wooden House, consisting of 14 apartments, English built
Timber Carriage
Plough
Harrow
48 Iron Bedsteads.

Terms—Cash. 538

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750 CASES OILMAN'S STORES,
From the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Hesketh and Davis, and Wybrow.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, 750 Cases Oilman's Stores.

Full particulars will be given in Monday's *Herald*.

Terms at sale. 717

FIRE BRICKS AND CORRUGATED IRON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Towns' Wharf, THIS DAY, Saturday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of superior fire bricks
Ditto ditto corrugated iron, suitable for the roof of a large house.

Terms at sale. 604

SALE AT THE ALBION WHARF.

THE cargo of South American packing salt, ex Rosa, comprising about 150 tons.

Also,

The stock of the Albion Case Factory, comprising about 2000 assorted wine and packing cases, soap, and candle boxes.

The above will be sold without any reserve, at the Albion Wharf, Market street West, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

The trade would find it advantageous to attend.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 476, George-street,
Sydney, October 9. 823

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150 Tons Salt.
2000 Packing Cases.

Important to Purchasers of Salt, Wine Merchants, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, and the trade generally.

Sale at the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, Market-street West, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The Cargo of the Italian brig Rosa, comprising about 150 tons South American Bay Salt.

Note.—This salt is admirably adapted for the use of tanners, hide curers, butchers, and others; and, as it will positively be sold without the slightest reserve, it offers a rare opportunity for consumers to lay in cheap stocks against the coming season.

Also,

The entire stock-in-trade of the Albion Wharf Case Manufactory, consisting of 2000 wine and packing cases, soap and candle boxes, all new, and substantially made expressly to suit the Colonial trade.

Wine merchants, soap and candle manufacturers, and others, would do well to avail themselves of the advantage offered in the unreserved sale of this stock, as, from the high rates of materials and labour, it is almost impossible now to get them made at all.

Terms:—Under £26, cash; above that sum approved endorsed bills at three months. 416

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

One long cedar counter or table, one cedar counter, one long glass case for counter, one double office desk, &c., &c.

One six barrel revolving pistol, with bullet moulds, and one double barrel gun; one pair Lolster pistols.

Also,

One case baby linen baskets. 619

CHAIN CABLES.

To Ship Owners, and Ship Chandlers.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at Orr's Wharf, Bathurst-street West, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, (before the sale of the cargo of the Daniel Webster),

Several Chains, adapted for the use of coasters, and vessels up to 200 tons. 821

CIGARS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, (before commencing other sales of that day),

17,000 No. 2 Manila Cigars, duty paid
20,000 Regalia Cigars, duty paid
17 sample boxes Regalia and other cigars

In the present great bareness of the market, this parcel should receive the especial notice of the trade, and buyers for export, as the whole will be sold without reserve. 822

NORTH SHORE.

Sale of a desirable little Property in this beautiful, healthy, and convenient locality,—just suited for the residence of any small family of respectability.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at Twelve o'clock,

A compact brick-built Verandah Cottage, of five rooms, with kitchen, out-offices, well of water, garden, and other conveniences, with an excellent plot of land attached.

This desirable property is delightly situated on the rise of the hill on the North Shore, commanding a beautiful and uninterrupted view of Sydney, Balmain, the harbour, and Parramatta river, and is unquestionably one of the most healthy situations in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The position is excellent, being only about five minutes' walk from the Ferry at Blue's Point, and immediately opposite the property and residence of H. H. Brown, Esq., J.P., from whose house the distance is about 100 yards only.

The House is substantially built of brick, on a stone foundation, and contains four rooms on the ground floor, with attic. The kitchen, pantry, &c., are weatherboard, and the whole is well finished and of the best materials. There is an excellent well on the premises sunk through the rock at considerable expense. The land has frontages to three roads: one of 162 feet, another of 99 feet, and there is ample space for the erection of another house, without interfering with the present building. It is held on a ground lease, of which about 30 years are still unexpired, and the rent is redeemed. The House would now let for about £40 per annum, but in a very short time much higher rates may be relied on.

A Plan of the property is on view at the Auction Rooms, where all further particulars may be ascertained.

Terms at Sale. 824

THURSDAY, 14th October.
TO UPHOLSTERERS, IRONMONGERS, HAIR DRESSERS, AND OTHERS.

Brass Ornaments
Needles, Hair Pins
Metal Buttons

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Without reserve.

144 Ornaments for the tops of curtains, brass, stamped and burnished
42 Dozen brass do. do. with hooks
12 Dozen brass bell handles, cast
85 Dozen brass rings, polished
150 Thousand needles, drilled eye, 1 to 10
150 do. do. Round drilled eye, Sharpe's, 1 to 10
75 do. do. White needles, 1 to 10
75 do. do. London royal needles, Sharpe's
100 do. do. Various
10 do. Best packing needles
234 do. Hair pins, assorted
770 Gross metal waistcoat buttons

Terms, cash. 799

THURSDAY, 14th October.
To Ironmongers, Shippers, and others.

EWBANKS PATENT NAILS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

2 Kegs patent wrought 2½ lb. nails, 1 inch
10 ditto ditto 3½ ditto, 1½ inch
5 ditto ditto 4 ditto, 1½ inch
2 ditto ditto 5 ditto, 1½ inch
1 ditto ditto 7 ditto, 2 inch
3 ditto ditto 6 strong ditto, 1¼ inch
5 ditto ditto 7 ditto, 1½ inch
5 ditto ditto 8 ditto, 1½ inch
10 ditto ditto 10 ditto, 2 inch
2 ditto ditto 12 ditto, 2½ inch

45 iron kegs

37 wooden kegs Ewbank's cut lath and patent rose, 1, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3½, 4, 4½ inch.

Terms at sale. 798

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.
TO GROCERS, BAKERS, AND OTHERS.

Fine flour, rice
Hysonskin tea
Zebu and fine white sugar
Washing soda
Coleman's starch
Sago, split peas
Pint salad oil
Half pint sauces.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

20 Bags fine flour
60 Bags Zebu sugar
25 Bags fine white sugar
29 Half chests hysonskin tea (ex Caldew)
10 Chests ditto ditto (ex Anne and Jane)
10 Chests ditto ditto (ex Woodstock)
4 Casks split peas
20 Casks washing soda, each 3 cwt.
20 Bags rice
10 Boxes Coleman's starch, each 1 cwt.
100 Boxes sperm candles, each 25 lbs.
16 Casks oatmeal
5 Cases sago
23 Cases half pint sauces, each 4 dozen
10 Ditto pint salad oil in 1 dozen
2 Ditto half pint ditto ditto, each 6 dozen
5 Ditto bottled fruits each 3 dozen
18 Bags walnuts, ½ tons

Terms—Cash 797

Wednesday, October 13.
TO GROCERS, DEALERS, PERFUMERS, AND OTHERS.

12 Packages brushware, fancy soaps, &c., Just landed ex Alert.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve.

Cask 5 contains—
10 Dozen brooms, No. 5.
10 Ditto tied stock brushes, 1, 2
3 Ditto scrubbing brushes, No. 3
Cask 7 contains—
18 Dozen winged cow brushes
16 Ditto fancy ditto
18 Ditto clamp ditto
12 Ditto dandy ditto
Cask 9 contains—
6 Dozen clamp brushes
12 Ditto dandy ditto
6 Ditto winged cow
24 Ditto fancy ditto
Cask 11 contains—
48 Dozen sash tools, No. 2
6 Ditto ditto, No. 1
18 Ditto 13 over horse brushes
Cask 12 contains—
14 Dozen horse brushes, 12 and 13 over
36 Ditto brass wire and trepanned tooth brushes
62 Ditto sash tools, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
5 Ditto stock brushes, No. 4
Cask 13 contains—
Sash tools, cow, stock brushes, and dusters
Case 14—
10 Dozen Eau de Cologne
2 Cases fancy French soaps
1 Case brown Windsor, honey tablets, Isle of White sand balls
1 Case assorted extracts
Razors, Scotch card cases, honey water
1 Case Rowland's violet powder.

Terms at sale. 800

ORDER OF SALES.
This Day.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at 11 o'clock,

Fittings and Water Casks of the Ascendant, at Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock,

At quarter-past 11 o'clock,

Surplus Stores and Fittings of the Duke of Cornwall, Circular Wharf.

At half-past 12 o'clock,

Fittings and Casks of the Emigrant, at the Circular Wharf. 849

FITTINGS OF THE ASCENDANT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Saturday, October 9, 1852, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A large quantity of excellent Fittings of the above vessel.

Also,

25 Tuns Water Casks.

Terms, cash. 630

SURPLUS STORES AND FITTINGS OF THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, Saturday, October 9th, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock precisely,

Surplus Stores, comprising
Flour, Rice, and Oatmeal
Pork and Beef
Preserved Potatoes and Peas
Bread and Ship Biscuit
Sago, Limejuice, Soap
Clothing, Beds, and Blankets
Vinegar
Running Gear
Empty Bottles, Meat Tins
A quantity of Cigars, in boxes
Fittings
Portable Water Closets, with other articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash. 626

FITTINGS AND WATER TUBS, EX EMIGRANT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, October 9, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely.

Shop fittings complete
50 200 Gallon water casks, in staves
Empty flour barrels

Terms, cash. 792

UNRESERVED SALE.
Ironmongery, Grindery, Bell Furniture, Nails, &c.
To Ironmongers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, October 12, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One bale shoe thread, yellow and grey flax
Three casks shoeing cut bills, 3-8 to 5-8
Three casks chains, 9 foot, 3-8, 5-16, 9-16 in.
Twenty-three kegs nails, 1¼ to 3 in.
Hob nails, 1lb. 1½lb. to 2½lb.
One case shoe knives
One cask bolts, locks, chest and cupboard, padlocks, French and mortice
One cask wheat mills, griddles, Italian irons, Norfolk latches, chest handles
Two kegs 1½ and 2 lb. hobs
One ditto shoe size nails, brass locks, brass headed nails, curtain rings, brass butts, screw rings, sash fasteners, curtain bell furniture, bastard files, pulleys and rasps, roller ends, and heel balls
One cask chest handles, cut tacks, brads, rules, smoothing, jack, Grecian, O.G., trying planes, joint rule and compass, table spoons, tinned, iron, and German silver tea spoons
Six kegs, 1 cwt. each, 1 in. cut lath
Three ditto, 1 cwt. each, 1½ ditto
And a variety of other goods

Terms at sale. 791

SUPERB DAMASCUS TWIST DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, PISTOLS, in case, by Moreton;

To Gentlemen, Sportsmen, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY next, October 15, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A DAMASCUS TWIST DOUBLE RIFLE and SMOOTH BARREL GUN, complete, with every apparatus, in case; for workmanship and finish unequalled in the colony. Cost originally £80.

A pair of superior horse pistols, rifle barrel, in case, complete, with every requisite, by Moreton; most beautifully finished, and in perfect order.

A pair of handsome pocket pistols, ivory handles

An excellent double-barrel gun, in case, complete, by Hughson.

The above articles, the property of a gentleman, and a good sportsman, have had every care taken of them, and are in beautiful order.

Terms—Cash. 850

Horses
Carriage
Gig
Harness, &c.

MR. CHAS. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, October the 9th, at 2 o'clock,

30 head of Horse Stock
Comprising—
8 saddle and gig horses
10 good draught horses
1 bay entire
And
11 other useful hackneys
Also,
A London built cab phaeton, perfectly new
A good gig
Harness
Saddles and bridles, &c. 684

ON MONDAY NEXT,

THE OLD ENGLISH AUCTIONEER will sell by auction, at Mr. J. Garrick's, 109, York-street, to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon,

About two tons of fine flour
Various articles of household furniture
Weighing machine and weights
Lamp, baker's cart
Six troughs, show glasses
A quantity of flour bags and sundry other useful articles.

Also,

A Grand Pianoforte, by Tompkinson. This is a splendid instrument, very beautifully toned.

For any further particulars apply to Mr. Moyle.

The OLD ENGLISH AUCTIONEER, of 40 years' experience, will hold an auction, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at his European Auction Mart,

For selling a quantity of Earthenware, Flint Glass, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Clothing, &c. 847

By order of the Master in Equity.
In the Intestate Estate of the late MARY ALOM.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Household furniture
Beds, bedding, crockery
Glass and sundries,

Belonging to the late Mary Alom.

Terms, Cash. 692

FOR POSITIVE SALE,

The property of a gentleman leaving Sydney per Oriental.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY (Saturday) the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned, namely—
One splendid sextant, one box of charts (very recent)
Two iron bedsteads, cricket bats, violin and bow
Two lamps, guitar (patent), one liquor case
Camphor wood trunk, double-barrel gun, flute (silver keys)
Meerchaum pipe (silver mounted) dressing case
Bugle, valise, concertina, armaroyd
One pair pistols, one set boxing gloves
One writing desk, one Chinese work table
One first-rate Gold Watch and Chain, and
Various sundries, the property of a gentleman leaving for England.

Terms, cash. 801

GOLD SCALES, LOCKETS, AND CHAINS.

WATKINS and DEAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Australian Auction Mart, at half-prst 11 o'clock,

An invoice of—
Gold Scales
Gold Lockets and Chains.

Terms, cash. 844

GOLD BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, Saturday, 9th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely,

1000 OUNCES OF GOLD. 618

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

200 boxes Price's patent sperm candles
125 bags fine Patna rice
37 chests hysonskin tea
12 cases salad oil
25 cases pint pickles
20 cases sauces, assorted.

Terms at sale. 845

SATURDAY'S REGULAR HORSE SALE.

MR. BURT'S Sale at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise the usual number of saddle, gig, and heavy draught horses.

Also,

Gigs, harness, saddles, spring cart, box cart, drays, &c., &c. 788

HORSE, GIG, AND HARNESS.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in one lot—

A powerful Gig Horse
A strong Gig, suitable for country use
And
A Set of Gig Harness. 805

CARRIAGE HORSE.

MR. BURT has received instructions to sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

NELSON,

a brown gelding, six years old, sixteen hands, nearly thorough-bred, and broken into saddle and double harness. 787

THOROUGH RACING STALLION.

MR. BURT has received positive instructions to submit to public competition, without reserve, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, at half-past Two o'clock,

The Magnificent Racing Stallion *Bronze Wing*, sire the imported stallion "*Ether*," dam "*Lady Emily*," by old "*Whisker*," out of old "*Lady Emily*," both imported by Henry Bayly, Esq.

Bronze Wing is allowed to be, without exception, the most handsome horse in the colony, unrivalled in colour, symmetry, and action. As a stud horse there is no doubt he would obtain more mares than any other colonial-bred in the colony; and his pedigree shows that he is, without exception, as pure a thorough-bred as any horse ever foaled in Australia.

His performances have proved him to be one of the fastest horses in the colony; and his running at Homebush on Thursday affords the presumption that a little more age and proper training will prove him to be equal to anything now on the turf.

Bronze Wing is now on view, and Mr. Rowe having determined to relinquish the Turf, buyers may rest assured that the highest bidder will be the purchaser. 785

AFTERNOON SALE.
Imported Arab Stallions.

MR. BURT has received positive instructions to sell by public auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,

Without the least reserve.

ABDALLAH, a very handsome Arab Stallion, bright bay, with black points, exceedingly showy, active, and a splendid hackney. Abdallah was imported per Duchess of Northumberland, in November 1851, is now seven years old, and has never yet covered in the colony.

Also,

TALISMAN, a very high caste Arab Stallion, imported per Templar, a few months since. Talisman is a rich brown in colour, about fifteen hands high, a beautiful saddle horse, very docile, and allowed to be one of the best selections made in Calcutta for this market.

☞ These horses are now on view. 789

HUNTER RIVER HORSES.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock,

9 strong useful horses, just arrived from the Hunter, all broken-in to harness, and sold subject to the usual trials.